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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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SHALL UNCLE SAM HELP BREAK THE RUHR DEADLOCK?

"PEACE WILL COME," says the Prime Minister of Great Britain, when the world finds a solution for three problems: payment of reparations, settlement of inter-allied debts, security of a pacified Europe. In the days preceding and immediately following the Prime Minister's speech of July 12th, the headlines over the foreign dispatches in our press indicated that hope of the Allies agreeing on any solution was faint indeed. We Americans take our news so largely from the headlines that the European situation seemed gloomy as the facts were brought home to us by—"See No End in the Ruhr Deadlock," "British Break with France Is Seen in Two Days," "France's Policy Speeds World Chaos, Baldwin Warns; Paris Unmoved," "London Papers Bitter," "Possibility of More War Awes House of Commons." The friendly tone of the Baldwin speech seemed to mollify French resentment over the criticism of the Poincaré policy, but when London read Poincaré's address at Senlis on the 15th, the general feeling was that the French Premier had "slammed the door in Britain's face," as we read in one dispatch. So while our editors await the next move—the action to be taken by the Allies on the British reply to the latest German reparations offer—they begin to wonder whether anything really can be accomplished without our help. As things now stand, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "there is grave fear that Germany will not only never pay reparations to anything like the amount that she could, but that this issue will be the cause of increasing dissension among the various countries of Europe." Or, as the New York *World* cheerlessly concludes, "no progress can be seen toward the overthrow of mankind's fundamental obstacle, the reparations issue."

France, Germany, England, Belgium and Italy are compared by the Brooklyn *Eagle* to "five men engaged in a poker game. All are gambling desperately. The stakes are high. Feeling is intense." Incidentally, we are reminded, "the chips in this game are human lives, and a war or peace hangs on the outcome." Continues *The Eagle:*

"The tragedy of it all is that there is no one to call the game. The peoples whose fates are in the hands of the diplomatic gamblers are impotent. The United States, the most powerful nation, and the one, apart from the players, most directly concerned in the outcome, declines to interfere."

"Our inaction helped get Europe into the present mess," declares the St. Louis *Star*, and our action, continues the St. Louis daily, "is necessary to undo the mischief." We are told that—

"The influence of the United States should be put squarely behind the efforts of Premier Baldwin to force France to an accounting of her stewardship over Germany and European peace. It should be directed, further, to the ultimate satisfaction of the just claims of France and Belgium against Germany, insofar as Germany can satisfy them. But the one paramount aim should be to create conditions which will allow all of Europe to recover her poise, forget the danger of war, and go to work."

"Mr. Baldwin brought the United States into the proposed peace consortium," argues *The Star*, when he listed the three problems: reparations, interallied debt settlement, and "security of a pacified Europe." It is set down as evident that "with the first of these, we have nothing to do except give good counsel, but the second can not be decided without American participation, and the third invites our earnest support and cooperation." It may be, observes the Chicago *Evening Post*, that "the door is opening again to us for a great service."

Prime Minister Baldwin, it will be remembered, called for a joint effort to determine Germany's capacity to pay. This, the London papers remark, points toward an interallied commission to act possibly as a Committee to the Reparations Commission. The London *Daily Telegraph* remarks that "all the Allies would welcome the presence on the Committee, and preferably in the chair, of an eminent American jurist, such as William Howard Taft, or Elihu Root, or an eminent banker or economist from Wall Street." The London *Daily Mail* understands that "American opinion points to Thomas W. Lamont, of the Morgan firm, as the possible American representative on an international commission to estimate Germany's paying capacity." As described in Washington, we read in a dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal*, "the so-called British plan of a conference is very much like the suggestion Secretary Hughes made at the end of last winter—that an international commission of business authorities recommend a reparations figure within Germany's capacity to pay." And this writer thinks that the United States Government "probably would accept an invitation from Great Britain to an Allied and neutral conference on reparations and the Ruhr question, if a hopeful chance of settlement were seen in such a course," altho in other Washington dispatches it is stated that there is no likelihood of any change in the American policy of avoidance of official participation in interallied discussions. It seems to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* that there is every reason to believe that if a commission of experts is established, "the United States will have representation upon it." And it is interesting to find in the columns of Mr. Munsey's anti-League and anti-World Court New York *Herald* the statement that "there is every reason why England and America should propose an international commission and why France should accept." After citing the general reasons for preferring arbitration to brute force, and showing why such a settlement would be in the interest of France and Britain, *The Herald* continues:

"America is concerned because decrease in the buying power of Europe is felt by our farms and factories. Wheat fell below a dollar partly because of the lessened export demand.

"And of course this country has an interest in the healing of the wounds of war because of its stake in the war. Seventy-five thousand dead, a quarter of a million wounded, an initial outlay of thirty-five billion dollars, a pension cost that will be billions more—America spent a great deal in men and money to bring a peace that has not yet arrived.

"The dispute over reparations is still in a stage where it can be

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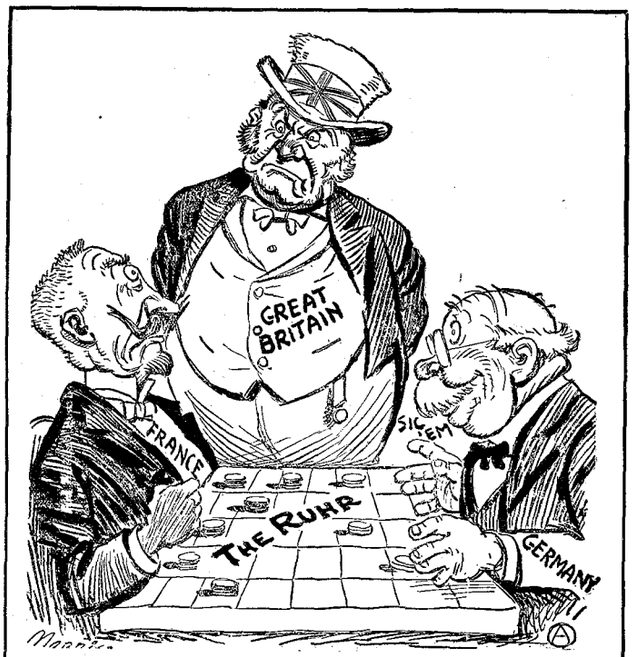
regarded as an economic problem, solvable by economic formula. Why not solve it before it has gone out of economic bounds? What has Germany? How much can she part with annually and still keep going so as to pay more? Is it true that France demands a portion of German earnings relatively twenty times



JOHN BULL: "Hasn't this game been played long enough?"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

as great as Germany took from France in 1870? Is it true that Germany, offering to pay $300,000,000 a year for thirty-five years, can offer no more?

"These are questions not for soldiers or politicians, but for bankers, business men, economists. The two great English-speaking peoples appear to be agreed that these questions must be answered and the answers applied to a situation which threatens economic depression, international hatred, and more war."

"Nothing doing!" comes the cry, however, from the Cincinnati *Post*, speaking for those papers which believe "this is no time for Uncle Sam to play umpire." It seems to the Ohio daily that we should have to assume a position of deciding issues between France and England, and there would be "one more sore spot added to an already sore world." That is—"when we do take part in world affairs again, as we must if war is ever to be curbed, even partly, let us do it when the broad principle of world peace shall stand out like a house afire and not be dimmed by any charge that we are serving the particular interests of any particular Power." A similar argument appears in the Manchester *Union*, while the Washington *Post* at the national capital can not see why America is called on to help the nations of Europe "out of the mess they are in." "The call to participate in European wrangles is not impressive," we read; "the duty of rescuing Europe from Europe is with the nations of that continent—not with the United States." Further—

"There is nothing of the American ideal, as it has descended from the past, in the 'idealism' that is construed as urging such participation. International idealism that would subordinate American interests to those of European nations has shown by proposals as to Turkish and other mandates that its idea of American participation is a joinder with assumption of burdens that is unprofitable and with a consequent lightening of their loads. The American eagle is not a bird of burden nor is it a winged scapegoat. The 'idealists' who argue that it is the duty of the United States to offer itself as Europe's burden-carrier, while European nations are engaged in playing the game of grab, should revise their views to conform more nearly with the duty of America to itself and to its own."

The real deadlock, as many of our editors see it, lies in the essential and almost necessary difference between the French and the English view-points. The acquiescence of the opposition leaders in Parliament and the approving utterances of the daily press would seem to bear out the contention of editors and correspondents that in his speech of the 12th Prime Minister Baldwin accurately exprest British opinion. The chief points of the speech appeared in our last week's issue. Mr. Baldwin emphasized the dangers of the existing situation, the failure of the Ruhr occupation to secure reparations, his Government's desire to continue united action, so far as possible; he said that the British reply to the German note would be submitted to the Allies for consideration, and declared his belief that there is "general agreement to these propositions":

"That the period of conflict should as soon as possible be terminated;

'That the indefinite occupation by one country of the territory of another in time of peace is a phenomenon, rare and regrettable in itself, to which an honorable end should as soon as possible be found;

"That the debtor should not merely be called upon to pay his debt, but should be placed in a position where he can do so;

"That his capacity, where it is in doubt, should be tested and determined, and that united efforts should be made to accomplish these ends."

The British position is also strongly stated in a dispatch from London by A. C. Gardiner to the New York *World* and other American papers:

"The French Premier is conscious that he holds two strong cards. He has established France's military dominance on the Continent of Europe beyond its wildest dreams, and while it is destroying Germany, it also is bleeding English trade white.

"Two million people are expected to be without employment in England this winter. France has no unemployed. M. Poincaré exploits this unemployment menace to British existence as an argument to compel his country to endorse war to the death with Germany. Mr. Baldwin knows that the situation can not be saved that way. He is determined to get Europe out

THE SPECTER
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

of the road to ruin at whatever cost. In this aim he represents the overwhelming mind of the country."

An emphatic expression of opinion from His Majesty's Opposition appears in the statement made by Ben Tillett, a Labor

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Member of Parliament, who has visited the Ruhr, to the Transport Workers' Conference:

"I have come away with the conviction that unless the French evacuate the Ruhr and the French Army evacuates Germany within a few weeks' time, it would have been better for the world

THE WHY OF THE GROWL!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

in general, and Europe in particular, if Germany won the war. This is a profound conviction, grudgingly given, after our experience in the Ruhr valley. Unless the French evacuate the Ruhr, war is inevitable. Take that warning."

British policy, as revealed in the Baldwin speech, wins high praise from such representative American dailies as the New York *Herald*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Detroit *News*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It seems to the Louisville *Post* that Great Britain is "cooler and saner" than France. For the present, observes the El Paso *Times*, "because she can not dominate the emotional reactions of her allies and make her friends accept her economic creed, France defiantly follows a policy destined to end in her perilous isolation."

Three days after Mr. Baldwin spoke in the House of Commons the French Premier made an address at Senlis, the nearest point to Paris reached by the Germans during the war. While it was later given out from Paris that the speech was not an official reply to the British Prime Minister, our editors agree in considering it an authoritative exposition of the French view-point for world-consumption. M. Poincaré said in part:

"We are accused of not treating Germany well, but has not Germany been so well treated during three years that she has been allowed to get out of all her obligations while we have had to pay ourselves 100,000,000,000 francs which Germany owed? Has not she been allowed to rebuild her commercial fleets, develop her canals and railroads, and to enrich her industries at the expense of her creditors?

"Equal firmness on the part of all the Allies would have overcome this persistent bad faith. But Germany has speculated upon divergence of views among us which she has striven to increase. She thought she was encouraged to resist us, and so we had to take action.

"It was not our fault that we had to act alone with Belgium. If all had acted together, the chances are Germany would have yielded immediately. In place of paying what she owed, Germany has devoted herself to resistance, which our friends encouraged. Are we, then, responsible for the difficulties which result?"

After this speech, says *Le Matin* (Paris), "Mr. Baldwin and Lord Curzon know two things"—

"The first is that we will not evacuate the Ruhr without being paid. The second is that we will not consent to the replacement of the Reparations Commission by a committee of international financiers who represent, in M. Poincaré's words, a coalition of interests opposed to ours."

The *Journal Des Débats* holds that any economic conference would "have the sole effect of prolonging the resistance of Germany," while another Paris journal, *Le Temps*, contends that it is the attitude of England which has encouraged Germany to resist France. André Tardieu, who is not a political supporter of Premier Poincaré, in a New York *World* article, thus puts the French case in a nutshell:

"What is the use of anybody pretending not to know that all France wants is to compel Germany to pay her just debts? Since 1920 we have been trying this. Now we are in the Ruhr to collect, and all the notes in the world will not make that fact any clearer."

Moreover, France is anxious to pay her debts to America and England as soon as she is released from the heavy burden of reparations, says a Paris financial dispatch to the New York *Times*.

And France has its stanch supporters among American editors. "With his hold on the Ruhr and his reavowed intention of staying there as long and only as long as reparations remained unpaid," Premier Poincaré seems to the Newark *News* to be "nearest a workable solution for the reparations tangle." The South Bend *Tribune* hopes "France sticks to its rifles and bayonets." The Troy *Record* thinks the British Government ought "to cease its temporizing with Germany and get squarely back of France in the latter's demand for payment from Germany." The Rochester *Post Express*—in one of the last editorials written before the paper was purchased by Mr. Hearst—argues that "British policy is swayed by greedy, unpatriotic

1914————"THEY SHALL NOT PASS"————1923

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

British business interests, which have forgotten France's need for reparations." And the following question is asked by the Pittsburgh *Post:* "If France withdraws from the Ruhr, what have her former allies to offer as an alternative plan for collecting the war debt?"

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THE MINNESOTA POLITICAL TWISTER

THE TIRED AND EFFETE BLOOD of the United States Senate, Eastern and Western editors remark, will be rejuvenated by the advent into that body of another "son of the soil," a "real dirt farmer"—one Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite Senator-elect from Minnesota, whose election over Governor Preus, Republican candidate, is hailed as the most sensational and significant political development since the elections of 1922. Several explanations of why it happened are given by Minnesota editors, from Minneapolis to Duluth, but the chief reason, in the words of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), is that the election of Mr. Johnson "is an act of protest inspired primarily by dissatisfaction with economic conditions."

There is more significance in the election of Johnson than is generally supposed, we are told by the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.). In the first place, Minnesota already has sent one of her Farmer-Laborite sons to the Senate, Dr. Shipstead having beaten Senator Kellogg at the last election. Now comes Mr. Johnson to swell the independent or "radical" bloc headed by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin. Moreover, declares the Minneapolis *Minnesota Leader*, official organ of the Non-partizan League, "the election of Johnson will make it possible for the Farmer-Labor party to capture control of the whole State Government in Minnesota in 1924." Papers of various political complexions even hint that it may be the beginning of a third party—a Labor party. At any rate, exults the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*, a labor daily, "the embattled farmers and laborers of Minnesota have fired a shot that will be heard around the world."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, Chicago

"YOU CAN'T BLUFF MAGNUS JOHNSON!"

He said during the campaign, and now that the Minnesota voters have made him their second Farmer-Labor United States Senator, he promises to line up with the "farm bloc," but against "the tobacco bloc, the sugar bloc, the railroad bloc, the oil bloc, and the Wall Street bloc."

The new Senator-elect from Minnesota was supported in his race against the Republican Governor by a "flying squadron" of Congressmen from Wisconsin, directed by Senator La Follette from Battle Creek; by Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor; and by railroad labor organizations in Minnesota. The correspondents of Eastern dailies also report that the vast majority of the Democrats, noting the hopelessness of their cause, threw their votes to Johnson at the last moment. A serious split in the Republican party a few days before the election also put trained speakers at the disposal of Johnson and thousands of votes in his column, say Minnesota dispatches. For the second time within a year the rock-ribbed Republican State is placed in the Farmer-Laborite ranks. The "dirt farmer" in the July 16 election carried the city of St. Paul, and lost Minneapolis by only a slight margin. This was his platform:

"Unified government control of railroads with immediate reduction of freight rates.

"Government control of Federal Reserve banking system.

"Government control of coal mines, water-power sites, and other natural resources.

"Graduated tax on incomes, inheritances and excess profits.

"Cash bonuses for ex-service men.

"Restriction of courts in the use of injunctions in labor controversies and in nullifying acts of Congress.

"Friendly relations with all nations, and entangling alliances with none.

"Stabilization of prices of farm products through Federal regulation.

"Legislation making constitutional rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assembly effective."

Republican leaders in Washington concede that the defeat of Governor Preus points to a political condition in the agricultural States which means trouble in the Presidential election of next year, and therein, it is said, lies the nation-wide significance of the Johnson election. In a painstaking canvass of Minnesota and other papers for an explanation of this Farmer-Laborite victory, we find in the Minneapolis *Journal*, for instance, that—

"The Republican candidate was rejected, chiefly in the belief that neither he nor his party could or would restore the pre-war relation of prices. But Governor Preus was handicapped] by other considerations. He had failed to handle the situation arising out of Senator Nelson's death with sound judgment. And finally he became a candidate for the succession without resigning the Governorship. This tenacity of office struck a good many voters as poor sportsmanship. On the other hand, Magnus Johnson succeeded in uniting the farmer and labor vote, despite his personal unfitness for the Senatorship—or perhaps because of it. But this fact did not weigh against the honest desire of the farmer to kick something. He was tired. He charged purely economic conditions to the party in power. It would have been the same had the Democratic party been in power."

"Johnson's election means that the farmers are protesting blindly, no doubt, and haphazardly, against the economic muddle into which they have been drawn of late years," thinks the independent Rochester (Minn.) *Bulletin*, and the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) agrees that—

"Magnus Johnson is the political expression of every economic grievance in the State. He is not politically powerful nor economically wise, but to the voter in these times these facts mean less than nothing.

"It is indeed a far cry from Knute Nelson to Magnus Johnson, but after all nothing to despair about. Senator Johnson has certain spectacular deficiencies; but he is by no means without abilities. He is not the rubber-stamp type of radical, and we suspect Senator La Follette will have to reason with him instead of giving him orders. No ingenuity of consolation can dodge the fact that he is not fitted for the Senate. But he will hardly be the first man to sit there without fitness, and he certainly won't be the last."

"Dollar wheat" was no small factor in the election, notes *The*

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Minnesota Leader. Furthermore, in the opinion of this Non-partizan League paper:

"Bad judgment of Governor Preus in many things alienated many of his followers. He acted as if he were Governor of a rock-ribbed Republican State like Vermont rather than of a State surging with progressive ideas. Voting for Johnson was the only way by which the people of Minnesota could tell the far-off East that they were in bad shape and needed more consideration."

The independent St. Paul *News* does not believe that "the chastisement administered to the Republican party through the defeat of Governor Preus will end here. In fact, shrewd political guessers foresee in the election of Johnson the possible elevation of Senator La Follette to the Presidency." As the Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.) explains the defeat of Preus:

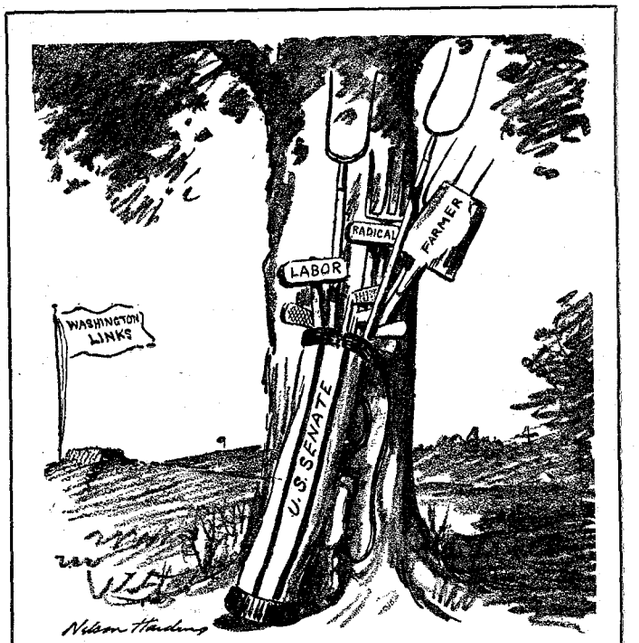
"In the first place, political parties are little more than labels these days. The party organization has virtually ceased to exist. Our municipal, county, and legislative officers are elected without party designation, and representatives of the party, duly elected at caucuses, no longer meet in convention to consider party policies and platforms. Republicans are no nearer cohesive organization than red-haired men or blond women. Anybody can be a Republican by calling himself one, just as any woman can be a blond."

We find very few of his home State papers in despair over the election of Johnson. As the Red Wing (Minn.) *Republican* (Rep.) views the result:

"Magnus Johnson, during the brief tenure of Senator Nelson's unexpired term, is neither going to run the State or the country to perdition. He will neither do much good or harm, except that he will follow the lead of his political patron saint, Senator La Follette. That, of course, may be a serious matter if La Follette holds the balance of power in the Senate. Nor will the people who elected him be slow in retracing their steps back to political sanity when convinced they have been mistaken. They will soon realize that they traced causes to wrong sources, and the great redeeming virtue of Minnesota citizenship is to correct mistakes when seen and understood. Our faith in Minnesota does not waver, and we are not unnecessarily worried by the election of Senator Johnson."

BIFF!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*.



STRANGE STICKS IN THE BAG!

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

That Senator La Follette will hold the balance of power in the Senate, as the Red Wing paper suggests, is admitted by practically every Washington political observer. "The victory of Johnson clinches the grip of the Wisconsin Senator," declares Angus McSween, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.) and W. W. Jermane, another experienced political writer, says in the independent Seattle *Times*.:

"North Dakota now has two Non-partisan League Senators; Minnesota will now have two Farmer-Labor Senators; and there is a radical in the Senate from Iowa, a near-radical from Nebraska, and a Democrat from Michigan.

"One South Dakota Senator is allied with the radical movement, and the other one, altho inclined to conservatism, is compelled to support radical measures. One Kansas Senator is the leader of the farm bloc. La Follette is at the head and front of this new movement in politics, and unless the Democrats nominate Henry Ford for the Presidency, he may himself be an independent Presidential candidate, with an appeal that would prevent most of the States I have named from giving Republican majorities."

In the opinion of the independent Kansas City *Star*, "the plain warning to the Harding Administration in the Minnesota election is that the issues in which the people of this country are interested are domestic, and not foreign. Moreover, the farmers of Minneota are dissatisfied with the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, says a St. Paul dispatch from a Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) correspondent. We read on:

"The Farmer-Labor party is founded on the economic distress of the farmer since the war.

"The farmers are hard up. A large proportion of them are unable to make both ends meet. A farm without a mortgage is rare in the northern section of Minnesota, and thousands of farmers have defaulted on their interest for the last five years. The farmer who is able to stave off foreclosure considers himself lucky. Farm labor is scarce. Wages are still high.

"From such conditions of distress the Farmer-Labor party has arisen as did the Greenback and Populist parties in the generation following the economic dislocations of the Civil War.

"Then cheap money was the popular demand; now it is government manipulation of the price of wheat and other farm products upward."

"The election of Johnson has sent the Labor party idea booming ahead," maintains the Socialist New York *Call*, which also reminds us that "this is the first time that urban and rural workers have won the two Senate seats of one State." But—

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"Johnson himself is not important. He may rise to the expectations of his supporters, or he may disappoint them. The significance of the election lies in the fact that the Farmer-Labor forces have beaten the two parties of capitalism, and thus shown the workers of other States the way to the acquirement of power for their own benefit.

"Whatever may be the outcome of this independent movement in Minnesota, it has possibilities and a potential power that may, if intelligently directed, make for a political revolution in this country. Linked up with the Labor parties formed and forming in other States, and allied with some of the powerful labor unions of the country, also taking in the national Farmer-Labor party and the Socialist party, we may have the beginning of an independent party of the workers modeled after the British Labor party in organization and program."

But "a third party," observes the Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.), "would require a machine, a money chest, and a candidate for President." However—

"La Follette could furnish the first requirement, tho his machine has never shown much capacity outside the State of Wisconsin, and when the other two requirements are mentioned, one thinks immediately of Henry Ford, foremost antagonist of the farmer's greatest bugaboo, Wall Street."

Well-known independent papers such as the Washington *Star* and Springfield *Republican* admit the possibility of a third-party movement in next year's Presidential campaign, now that Johnson has been elected. But Mr. Johnson's platform draws broadsides from the New York Evening *Post* (Ind.), Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and others. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) does not regard the election of Johnson "as either a disaster or a blessing." It believes, in fact, that "the importance of his election has been absurdly exaggerated." Continues *The Post*, an experienced political observer:

"If Senator-elect Johnson will come to Washington, as many radicals have come, bristling with defiance at what they apprehend will be a stealthy and deadly foe—if he follows the course of precedent in his development—he will gradually evolve into a dependable and able Senator, or will soon drop out as an incompetent. In either event time will attend to his case, as it does to all incoming legislators. And the Government at Washington will go on."

At any rate, "politics will be more interesting in the next year and a half than before in a generation," predicts the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.). According to this paper:

"The whole situation is a maze of complications and uncertainties. We doubt if there has ever been a time since the opening of the Civil War when it was so difficult to get some line on the probable course of events.

"Much may happen in a twelvemonth, but from all present appearances it will be exceedingly difficult to reelect the Harding and Coolidge ticket next year.

"We do not know how the Republicans are likely to treat the La Follette faction in the coming Congress. If they admit La Follette to their caucuses, they must give him the committee chairmanships, which, on the law of seniority, come his way, even tho in the performance of his duties he becomes a trouble-maker. We, however, should advise the Republican party in both Senate and House to read the La Follette group out of the party. Let us go down in defeat if necessary, but go down with our flag flying."

"PUR-RR-R!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

OIL AND GLORY AT LAUSANNE

NO CUBIT IS ADDED to the diplomatic stature of the Powers by their conduct of negotiations at the Lausanne Conference, it is tartly remarked by some journals which sneer at the long-drawn-out negotiations that ended in a treaty between the Allies and the Nationalist Turks. As the New York *Herald* sees it, Nationalist Turkey "has whatever glory there was to be gained at Lausanne, but the Powers have the oil." On the other hand, many newspapers hail the outcome of the Conference as "an American victory" because of the fight this Government made to preserve the open door in Turkey. An Associated Press correspondent at Lausanne describes the last days of the Conference as tense with "a silent battle between the United States and Great Britain over oil concessions." From the American view-point, the most notable conclusion of the Conference, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the decision to keep confirmation of the Turkish Petroleum Company's concession out of the Treaty, and this daily tells us that—

"This represents a clear diplomatic victory for Secretary Hughes, whose insistence upon equality of economic opportunity in the Near East was announced as a fundamental American policy when the Conference first met in November last. Mr. Joseph Grew, our Minister at Berne, deserves generous commendation for his achievement.

"The Turkish Petroleum Company's concession to the oil fields of Bagdad and Mosul rested upon a very flimsy basis. It was contained in a letter from the Grand Vizier to Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador at Constantinople, dated June 28, 1914, and simply stated that the Ministry of Finance had consented in principle to the concession of the Mosul and Bagdad fields to the so-called Turkish Petroleum Company. The concession was drafted at London, but never ratified. Fifty per cent. of the company was owned by the British Government, otherwise the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

"Great Britain has now consented to exclude this concession from the Treaty of Peace and to that extent Mr. Hughes has made his point. The question remains whether Mosul is in Turkey proper or in Irak under British mandate. What conclusion has been reached on that point we are not informed. The fact that Ishmet Pasha has refused to recognize any claim to these rich oil-fields is an indication that Turkey is prepared to insist upon its conception of national rights, which in this instance happened to coincide with a matter of high principle enunciated by Mr. Hughes. The open door in the Near East can not yet be considered a reality, but we have at least removed a few bolts."

This matter of the open door, however, is by no means the only important result of a gathering which, to quote the New York *Times*, "seemed to have every prospect of becoming a permanent institution." In fact, for the last two months hardly a week has gone by that the papers have not announced some new and startling development in the Conference. Certain facts, however, stand out with particular clarity, even tho it may be a little too early to see them in the proper perspective.

"One of the most serious dangers to the happiness of the continent has been removed by the liquidation of the state of war in the Near East, and by the agreement of Turkey and Greece to lay down their arms at last." This opinion, voiced from Lausanne by an Associated Press correspondent recently, is said to rep-

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resent the current view-point of the diplomats there. Turkey emerges from the Conference decidedly triumphant, as the same correspondent points out:

"European troops will evacuate Turkish soil and Turkey, with her new type of government, will be free to fashion her destiny unfettered by European domination.

"'Peace! Peace! Tell it to the whole world!' These were the words of the Turkish leader to the newspaper men as he emerged jubilant from the conference hall after a session that extended well into the night.

"Turkey won a succession of victories throughout the Conference, and by the Lausanne Treaty will achieve two results worthy of an important place in European history. In the first place, in one sweep she obtains abolition of capitulations, a step which it took Japan long years to accomplish. In the second place, Turkey, by her reentry into Eastern Thrace, comes back into Europe."

This question of "capitulations," thinks the New York *Times*, "is of greatest interest to the American people, next to the ending of the war in the Near East," and the following explanation is given:

"By a treaty antedating the war, Americans in Turkey were subject only to the jurisdiction of American consular courts and were thus given the same privileged positions as other foreigners in that country. The presumption is that by rejecting the capitulations at the Lausanne Conference Turkey repudiates her previous treaty conceding them. To such a unilateral termination of a treaty our State Department has been strongly opposed. What to do about it now may well be a puzzling question, for there is no reason why Turkey, having virtually achieved a diplomatic triumph over the European nations, should make especial concessions to America. This will seem all the more probable when it is realized that her dreams of enlisting American capital have been gently dissipated by the march of events, and she now sees nothing to gain from the United States by yielding to us privileges which have been denied to others."

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WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE THE PATIENT RECOVERS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

While later negotiations may modify this result, the main impression created on our press is that henceforth Americans in Turkey will probably have to conduct their business and live their lives subject to Turkish law.

The Conference itself, with its dramatic ups and downs, has brought into prominence several interesting figures—Lord Curzon, Sir Horace Rumbold, Joseph C. Grew, and others. But through it all, a figure more and more completely dominating has been Ismet Pasha, of whom Associated Press dispatches tell us:

"Ismet Pasha has proved himself perhaps a greater diplomat than general, for by the Near Eastern peace which was arranged in principle between the Allied and Turkish representatives in the early hours of this morning, he achieved signal victories for his country, entitling him to high honors from the Angora Assembly.

"Ismet never relinquished his grasp on the delicate situation that often confronted the Conference. He was better than the brilliant Lord Curzon in the first stage of the negotiations, and kept all the skilled diplomats guessing from the start. He smiled always, but seldom yielded."

As a result of the Conference, it is pointed out by the press, the Turk is back in Europe, at a pivotal point, and European politics will once more have to consider him. As the New York *Herald* puts it:

"Thus closes one chapter in the astounding history of the Turks. Less than five years ago their hold on Europe appeared to have been broken. The Ottoman Empire seemed ripe for distribution among the Powers. To-day, because of jealousy among the Allies, the Turk is again able to defy the world.

"What will happen to the Armenians and Greeks under Turkish sovereignty is now a purely humanitarian question whose answer depends upon the Angora Government. Ismet Pasha made no binding promises, but suggested mercy. None of the nations represented at Lausanne was in a position to demand more, for none was willing to attempt to coerce the Turkish Government."

The principal reason for this is found by many American papers in the undignified race for concessions. This, together with uncertainty concerning the status of the old Ottoman debt, has been the principal complicating factor, in the opinion of *The Herald*, which continues:

"All of the larger Powers, including the United States and Japan, have been striving to assure, for their nationals at least, an even opportunity in the development of the resources of Turkey. Joseph G. Grew, American Minister to Switzerland, has been especially insistent that no discrimination be practised against the citizens of the United States in the contracts now under scrutiny.

"As matters now stand the Turkish Petroleum Company, the Vickers-Armstrong Company—both accounted British—and the French General Railroad Exploitation Company have certain rights, but they have failed to exclude others from the field. Other concessions, notably that held by the Chester group, exist, and an approach toward the open door has been made. Turkey seems to have reserved a measure of freedom to seek financial aid from any country which may offer the best terms.

"The conflict between the American and British representatives over the opportunity to exploit Turkish oil was merely a continuance of a debate carried on by Secretary of State Hughes and the British Foreign Office since 1920. This is essentially business rivalry, and it has manifested itself in Australasia and Mexico as well as in the United States."

It is doubtless the contemplation of this situation that led the New York *Journal of Commerce* to observe:

"The public will be relieved when the curtain finally drops on this gathering at Lausanne. For too long it has served as an example of all that an international conference ought not to be. For too long the public has witnessed the sacrifice of all human and humanitarian questions to expediency.

"No forecast can be made as to how the treaty will work. Those who have faith in the Turk expect satisfactory results in spite of concessions, while those of different opinion foresee trouble and nothing else as a result of the sacrifice of foreign supervision and foreign control. Only the future can tell. It is reported that Turkey will shortly become a member of the League of Nations and that through this medium the rest of the civilized world (with certain exceptions) will be able to influence her policies. Perhaps this will be the case—and, unfortunately, perhaps it will not."

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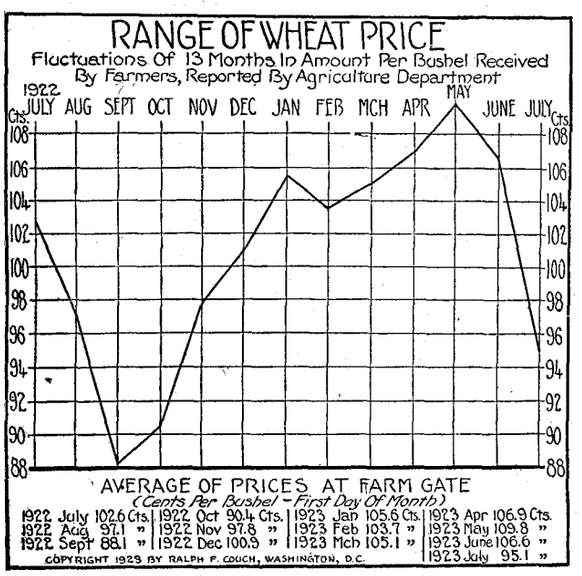
THE DOLLAR-WHEAT TRAGEDY

REMEDIES FOR THE WHEAT FARMER, who must sell at 80 or 85 cents a bushel wheat which it cost him at least $1.20 to produce, are beginning to come in, and they range from Senator Capper's suggestion that the farmer "rally around the cow, the hen, and the hog," to Mr. Gray Silver's plan to borrow enough money to hold in warehouses



A YEAR OF WHEAT PRICES

200,000,000 bushels of the present wheat crop until the need for it jacks up the price. There is also the suggestion that the Government guarantee the wheat farmer $1.75 per bushel for his wheat, an idea which *Farm, Stock and Home*, calls "an idle dream." The plan to cut down the acreage to be sown to wheat next fall, too, meets with some approval, but it is pointed out that this procedure will not help matters at this time.

The outlook for the American wheat-grower appeared dark enough early in July, but since that time the price of wheat has dropt to a dollar or less at Chicago, which means about 80 or 85 cents at the farm. Hard times for the wheat farmer are therefore anticipated if the farmer is compelled to sell his wheat at current prices. "In fact," as the Baltimore *Sun* sees it, "American farmers stand to lose $250,000,000 on their 1923 wheat crop unless much of the present crop can be stored until it is needed." Some seem to hope, however, that "Eat More Wheat" and "Buy a Thousand Bushels" campaigns will check the decline in price.

With a normal American crop of wheat of approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels; an unusually heavy carry-over from last year; Europe so poor that she can not buy all the wheat she needs; Canada, Australia, India and Russia with more wheat than they can export, and wheat selling in the American market for a dollar a bushel, what is to become of the man who raises it for a living? Within a little more than two years wheat has gone down from $1.80 a bushel to its present price, which, "measured by the cost of production or the foot-rule of the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, is lower now than at any time in fifty years," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The total amount of money received for an average acre of wheat will not pay a New York bricklayer's wages for a day," further maintains this paper. With the American dollar worth, in purchasing power, 64.8 cents on a pre-war basis, according to Professor Irving Fisher, dollar wheat means that wheat farmers will have less money to spend, and "this is a situation not to be ignored," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "for the class of which the wheat-grower is a part is the largest engaged in a single occupation, and one on whom the prosperity of the rest of us is in a large measure dependent." As the Indianapolis *News* points out:

"No argument is necessary to make clear the dependence of the country and its prosperity on the farmer, so the problem is by no means solely agricultural—it is industrial and commercial as well. Unless the farmer prospers, the nation can not prosper.

"But it was ever easier to state a problem than to solve it. It is so here. Many efforts at solution have been made, but all have thus far failed. What the farmer needs is more money, not in the form of loans, but as a return on his investment and labor. The abundant credits which have been provided for him have been of no benefit. Neither the emergency tariff nor the Fordney-McCumber tariff has helped—rather they have made matters worse."

While no one denies the Indianapolis paper's contention that it is easier to state a problem than to solve it—particularly one of this magnitude—a few venturesome spirits, nevertheless, put forth suggestions calculated to help the American wheat-grower out of his predicament. The New York *Evening Mail* thus explains his problem:

"The average farmer is in no financial position to hold his grain until prices rise. He must sell when he can, to realize some ready money to apply upon his past indebtedness, carry him over the winter, and provide for the next year's sowing.

"Whether it shall come from his own efforts, through co-operative buying and warehousing, or from government financial assistance, what the wheat farmer needs and must have is some adequate means of storing his grain when there is a surplus and releasing it when there is a shortage. As it is, he must always sell when prices are relatively low. When they are high, he hasn't any to sell, either because of a crop disaster or because his wheat has already passed out of his hands and into those of speculators. It is one of the most important problems with

"THE FARMER IS THE BACKBONE OF THE NATION"
—Any Political Speech.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

which our economists and statesmen will have to deal in the coming months."

"The real difficulty," adds the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, "is not an absolute overproduction here, but a larger European production than last year, combined with a curtailed purchasing power by the impoverished countries on the other side." In the opinion of *Farm, Stock and Home*, "the remedy for the present wheat situation lies entirely with the farmers themselves; as long

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SCARED STIFF!

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

as they produce 250,000,000 bushels of wheat that must be sold in the world market in competition with wheat from Argentina, Australia, and Canada, they can get no relief." Curtailment of acreage, then, is the solution advanced by this farm paper, a plan also advocated by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture. Our wheat acreage this year, we are reminded by *The Wall Street Journal*, was 58,253,000 acres, "altho five years before the war it averaged 49,000,000 acres. Acreage, therefore, has increased about five times as fast as population." This financial daily therefore urges curtailment. "It is easy to offer such advice," thinks the Manchester *Union*—

"And it will be financially profitable doubtless for the wheat-growers to follow the advice. But such a suggestion is entirely negative; it does not help one iota in solving the tremendous problem which now confronts the Middle Western farmer whose soil is best adapted for wheat-growing and whose entire time is generally devoted to the one-crop farm."

Such a well-known authority as Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, believes this one-crop idea is at the bottom of the wheat-growers' ills. The Senator, therefore, offers two remedies—diversification and orderly marketing—and several suggestions. Said he at the recent Chicago Wheat Conference:

"There probably are many things which can be done to get wheat-growing on a better basis. One is to encourage more diversified methods, which will tend to reduce the acreage in this crop, and the other is to develop better systems of selling, through the forming of a great wheat-marketing association, owned and controlled by the growers.

"Where cooperative farm marketing is practised most successfully, as by the California cooperatives, a good part of their success has been in broadening and enlarging their markets and increasing consumption.

"A real commodity-marketing association, such as that used by the raisin, tobacco, and cotton growers, would place the business of wheat-growing on a basis where the surplus could be handled in a more intelligent way. Much of the objectionable dumping so evident after harvest could be avoided. It would give the grower the higher return which is rightfully his. It is the next step in the new era of economic justice which is before us.

"In other words, one of the big solutions of this problem of the troublesome wheat surplus is to bring our production more in line with what the people need. Our population can't absorb such tremendous wheat crops as we have been producing; all right, let's give them a more diversified production, of dairy and poultry products and other crops they do need, and which can be sold at a price which gives a substantial profit. From the view-point of the future generations, also, this is the right thing to do, for a one-crop system of farming, such as wheat-growing, mines out the available soil fertility very quickly.

"We may get some relief from excessive transportation costs reasonably soon. I believe that freight rates are too high and must come down. High freight rates have hit farmers doubly hard because the farmer gets the freight added to everything he buys and the freight is taken off of everything he sells. It is this fact that makes an immediate and deep cut in rail rates on farm products and many other commodities so urgent. No one desires to see the railways crippled. I certainly do not. Personally I should be the last man to wish harm to come to our American railway system, for my own business could not exist without it. But business can not flow freely and normally if we are to have rail rates far above the super-normal of war times.

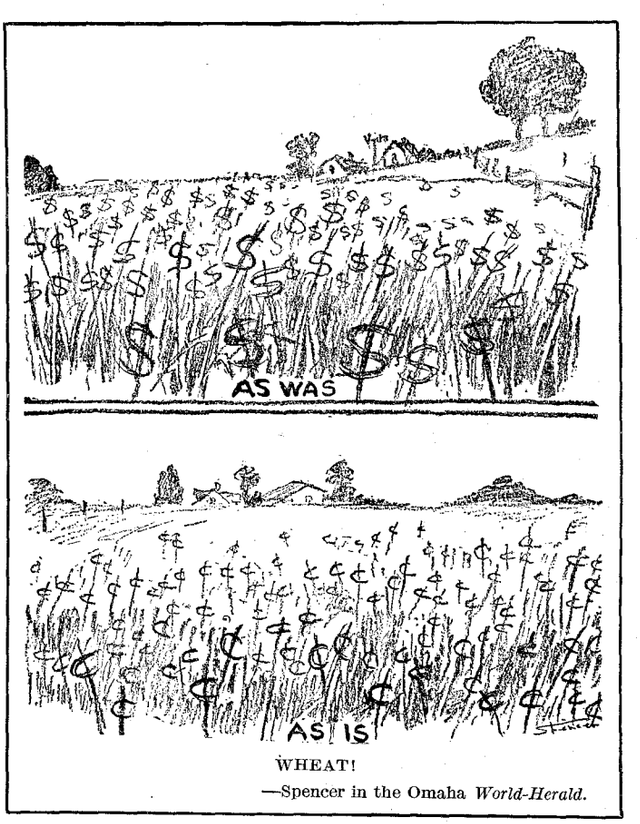
"With a few exceptions, the railroads are now doing a profitable business. They are doing a larger volume of business at a higher level of rates than ever before in their history, and they should be made to reduce their excessive charges.

"The next great ship canal should not be built across the Isthmus of Central America, but from the Great Lakes to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence. Making seaports of Chicago, Duluth and a half dozen American cities will put the United States on a shipping basis with the big plantation owners in the Argentine who now have eight cents a bushel the better of them in freight rates, besides their cheaper labor costs. This waterway to foreign markets would relieve our annual traffic congestions and bring such prosperity to the grain belt, that exprest in dollars and cents it would more than pay the entire cost of this project every year."

Here are several concrete suggestions, and the International Farm Congress, which met in Kansas City early in July, particularly commends diversification. As the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* sets forth the statement of its Board of Governors:

"The time has definitely passed when wheat can carry all the overhead of an average American farm, supply the money to buy the food supplies for the year, and pay the cost of its own production and marketing. The American farmer can not successfully compete with the cheap land, cheap labor and water transportation of other countries, unless he can take a large part of the cost of operating his farm off of his wheat crop.

"Hope of relief through governmental price-fixing is based on a false theory. Nothing can come of it. The movement to stimulate consumption may bring some results, but there is a possibility that it will also encourage additional production, thus offsetting any good that it may do. The expansion of credit



WHEAT!

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

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facilities, while proper and useful, will not of itself correct the trouble, nor will any legislative enactments.

"The fundamental trouble must be corrected. Nothing else will be effective, or prevent periodic recurrences of the present situation.

"There is no necessity for experiments of any sort—economic, political, or by way of trying out new crops or new farming practises. It has been abundantly proven that this very region to which the conditions under discussion apply is susceptible to a safe system of crop diversification and live-stock production.

"All that is needed is a program, generally applied, which will bring in revenue every week in the year, to supplement the wheat check. Poultry, dairy cows and other live stock will do this. Such a program will provide twelve months' productive employment on the farm, instead of two."

"But," asks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "to what other crops shall the farmer turn?" In this Middle Western paper's opinion, "the question is not answered so easily. The Board recommends dairying and poultry-raising. These industries have the advantage of bringing in money at short intervals, while wheat brings in money only once a year. But if huge areas of the wheat belt should be devoted to them, overproduction would, of course, follow."

"It is perhaps too late for the wheat-growers to organize a nation-wide cooperative association," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "but the present situation will act as a spur to further the idea. For such an organization could hold the price to a reasonable point, and withhold the surplus. This would mean little, if any, increase in the cost of bread, but it would deal a body-blow to the army of middlemen and the gamblers in grain." Of the plan to take one-fourth the present wheat crop off the market, Mr. Gray Silver, its proponent, has this to say:

"It simply requires financing through existing channels in the farmers' hands of the wheat crop for the needed period of time for orderly marketing in response to consumptive demand. It takes no more money to finance it in the farmers' hands than it does in the possession of the speculator.

"Neither the farmer nor the consumer is benefited by forcing on the market more than the consumer can use. After allowing for all the wheat we can consume in this country, namely, five bushels per capita, then adding to it the seed and the amount we can export, plus a normal carry-over, or a total of 800,000,000 bushels, every need of the whole public, domestic and abroad, has been supplied. Then, if 200,000,000 bushels more are forced on the market, it means that it must go into the hands of the speculators, who will use it to the disadvantage of both the producer and the consumer. And, further, to dump on the market a large amount of foodstuffs which can not be consumed not only demoralizes the wheat market but the market for other foodstuffs as well.

"In the next place, the deliberate breaking of the price on wheat is not helpful to the consumer, as is illustrated not only in Washington and Baltimore, but throughout the country, by the fact that during the breaking of the price to the farmers of from around $1.40 to 80 cents a bushel, the sellers of bread increased the price 1 cent per loaf, or around 10 per cent., which goes to show that the cost of wheat or flour to the baker has but little to do with the cost of bread.

"The suggested restoring of the normal market price would only mean bringing it up to about the cost of production. The basic thing involved is not a favor to anybody—it is just a square deal for the farmer."

"This isn't a new plan," points out the Duluth *News-Tribune* in wheat-growing Minnesota—

"It has been tried countless times by other nations, with none too favorable results. Here is the way it would work: The farmer is expected to have a surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. It is proposed to take this surplus off the market by the use of government funds. It would be bought and held while the price of wheat was forced up to $1.50 a bushel or thereabouts, which is the price the farmer undoubtedly should have to get a reasonable profit. A guaranteed profit on wheat certainly would not tend to reduce the surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. If that surplus was piled up when there was every prospect of dollar wheat, what would be the surplus with a government guaranteed price of $1.50? Wouldn't the surplus next year be more likely to be 400,000,000 bushels than 200,000,000?"

FRANCE SIGNS UP FOR NAVAL PEACE

ONE OF THE MOST ENCOURAGING pieces of news to reach Washington from abroad in many a day, we are told, was the ratification by France of the Washington naval limitation treaty and the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, two of the five important treaties resulting from the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Thus, after eighteen months' deliberation the clouds of doubt that have been hanging over the agreement are clearing away, and, as a Washington correspondent puts it, "the capsheaf is placed on the most portentous diplomatic undertaking of the Harding Administration by actually giving vitality to the Washington Conference plan to end competitive building of first-line ships of war." "More than that, it clears the atmosphere for world statesmanship in a number of matters," thinks the Pittsburgh *Post*. Considerable regret is manifested, however, because the three other Washington treaties are not to be ratified at once. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* of the Conference documents:

"The five treaties negotiated at the Conference are independent documents, but to a certain degree they were designed to supplement one another and to extend the effectiveness of the general plan contemplated by the Conference for removing possible causes of war. Altho there will be no barrier to putting into effect the naval treaty and the Pacific compact, even tho French ratification of the other treaties is delayed, the result of that delay may be to develop a somewhat peculiar situation.

"The Chinese treaties, one dealing with customs matters in China and the other with political questions there, were worked out as a very vital element in the project of assuring peace in the Pacific. It was through these treaties that the Conference delegates hoped to iron out causes of international friction in China and to make less likely clashes of interest in the Far East that might lead to war.

"For a somewhat different reason, the delay over the submarine and gas warfare treaty is a cause of regret to officials here. It had been hoped at the time of the Washington Conference that the doctrines laid down in that treaty as binding upon the signatories could be extended without delay to all other nations, adding a new chapter to international law. That world process can not go forward, however, until the treaty has been ratified."

Acting, perhaps, on the theory that folks have forgotten what took place at Washington during the fall and winter of 1922, Robert Cresswell writes in a New York *Tribune* article:

"The United States agreed that when the treaty was ratified it would scrap eleven out of the fifteen capital ships (battle-ships and battle cruisers) it was building at the time of the Conference. Without waiting for complete ratification, this country has stopt work on all these vessels. Plans have meanwhile been drawn up by the Navy Department for the cancellation of the contracts for the new battle-ships *Washington*, *South Dakota*, *Indiana*, *Montana*, *North Carolina*, *Iowa* and *Massachusetts*, and for their sale for scrapping, and the same thing applies to the new battle cruisers *Constellation*, *Ranger*, *United States* and *Constitution*.

"This country also promised to scrap seventeen completed capital ships, which are variously classified as of old, pre-Jutland, or obsolete type. Of these vessels the United States has sold two, the *Maine* and the *Missouri*, which are now being broken up. Five others have been dismantled, so that they are no longer serviceable for purposes of war, and the Navy has placed eight others in reserve. This accounts for fifteen which have been placed *hors de combat*, the others being the *Dakota* and the *Delaware*, which, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, are not to be scrapped until two of the new modern battle-ships, the *West Virginia* and the *Colorado*, are completed.

"England, at the time of the Conference, had a program calling for the construction of four new giant battle cruisers of the *Hood* type, with a tonnage of about 50,000. The British delegation agreed that two of these vessels should not be built, and that the other two should be kept within the limit of 35,000 tons provided as a maximum by the pact. The British plans for new construction have been altered in this sense.

"In respect to complete tonnage, the treaty calls on England to scrap twenty-four old capital ships. Of these the British

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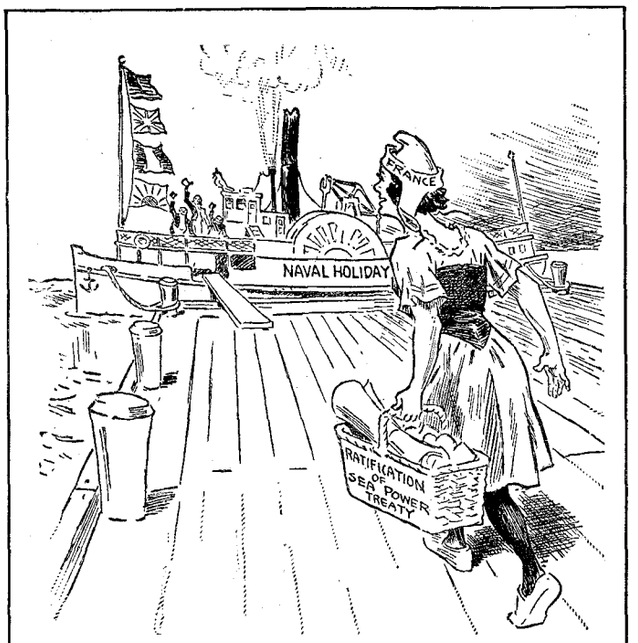
have sold seventeen to ship-breaking firms, and rendered one incapable of further warlike service. England has already done away with twenty vessels. She has thus accomplished more than two-thirds of the treaty requirements, and has a somewhat better percentage of fulfilment to her credit than the United States.

"Japan had four capital ships under construction in the fall of 1921. The 5-5-3 ratio requires her to abandon them. This she has already done, for, tho the most recent reports are to the effect that two of these Japanese vessels are to be finished up as aircraft carriers, this is allowed under the treaty, and is the same thing the United States is doing in the case of two of its battle cruisers. Work on the other two Japanese capital ships has been suspended.

"The Japanese Government is further called upon to get rid of ten of its old capital ships. Up to the present time it has removed the armament from nine of these obsolete vessels, rendering them virtually useless as fighting units of the fleet, and in addition has placed three capital ships in reserve."



NOW THAT "PACIFIC EXCURSION" CAN GET UNDER WAY

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

While editors seem to be practically unanimous in their belief that the Four-Power Pacific Treaty will obviate any serious misunderstanding in the Pacific, there is considerable skepticism as to just how much the naval limitation treaty will accomplish, once it is put into effect.

In the opinion of such papers as the Washington *Star*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, New York *Times*, and Troy *Record*—to name only a few out of scores—the ratification of the two treaties is a "feather in the cap of the Administration." Approval of the naval treaty means, among other things, according to the Albany paper, that "the United States will be enabled to clear away the uncertainty that has surrounded our own naval policy and make way for a definite program." "One treaty will save the world the fruitless expenditure of millions of dollars, and the other will place on every Pacific Power a restraining influence," observes the Detroit *News*. "It is worth a good deal to have these Powers agree on the principle of naval limitation," thinks the Indianapolis *News*, while to the Wichita *Beacon* "the significance lies in the fact that the great nations of the world are undergoing a gradual process of mental disarmament, which is a tremendous thing." As the Peoria *Journal* puts it:

"On paper, validation of the naval treaty will be the greatest stroke of practical disarmament in history. It will terminate for a period of years competition in the building of capital ships. It will not prevent war, but it will remove one of the great provocations of war. It will pave the way for future conferences on land disarmament, submarines and airplanes. It will relieve the tension between France and England, and make the United States a party in interest on all matters relating to world peace."

The ratification of the Four-Power Treaty, relating to the island possessions and dominions of the four contracting parties in the Pacific Ocean, eliminates the Anglo-Japanese pact. But, says the Washington *Star:*

"It had outlived its usefulness. It had originally been designed as a measure of protection in view of the policies of Russia and Germany in far eastern affairs. All peril from these sources had been removed. But the pact was regarded as prejudicial to American interests.

"The Four-Power Pacific Treaty was a happy solution of the difficulty. In this pact, soon to become effective, the high contracting parties—the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan—agree to respect the rights of each in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific. If any controversy should arise between any two of them, or more, regarding these rights, which is not settled by diplomatic means, under the treaty they shall invite the other contracting parties to a joint conference for consideration and adjudication. The same course shall be followed in the event of threatened or aggressive action by any other Power in regard to the rights of the contracting parties.

"Further, the new treaty provides that it shall run for a period of ten years, and after the expiration of that period it shall continue in force subject to the right of any of the contracting parties to terminate it upon a twelve-month notice. The Four-Power Treaty does not commit the United States to the use of force, but merely to consultation in the event of controversies arising affecting the possessions in the Pacific."

"These treaties mean much," agrees the New York *Herald*. "If at the end of ten years it is seen that the world gets along as well and feels as confident with small navies, surely nations will wish to make them smaller still."

Others, however, are not so enthusiastic. The Omaha *World-Herald*, for instance, believes "the Arms Conference did little more than check riotous spending for naval purposes; nothing has been accomplished toward reducing the possibility of war." "The ratification of the naval limitation treaty has a strictly limited significance as an act furthering world disarmament," agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. "The only path in this direction is the League of Nations, and this the Harding Administration has shunned," avers the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "Moreover, the World Court was a move in the right direction, but the President has abandoned that." "The belief that there was anything of substantial value accomplished at the Conference toward the limitation of naval armament has long since been abandoned" by the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which is published by former Secretary of the Navy Daniels. For, it goes on to point out, "no limitation was placed on other armament than capital ships, therefore France, Great Britain and Japan will go ahead building airplanes, cruisers, submarines, and every other fighting device that has been invented." This, too, is essentially the view of the Tacoma *Ledger*, which declares that—

"So long as nations may launch great air fleets capable of destroying cities and towns at will; so long as they can fill the seas with the most formidable of submarines; so long as the race for supremacy in the cruiser class of warship can continue, there is little advantage in the cause of peace to be derived from the Washington pact for the limitation of armaments.

"A job unfinished is as useless as a job not started. If nations are precluded from constructing capital ships and still are allowed to build as many cruisers, submarines and other craft as they see fit, there can be no guaranty against war and no cessation of the mad race for supremacy on the sea.

"There should either be a complete agreement as to naval armament between the nations, or the lid should be taken off."

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THE EXODUS FROM DIXIE —Miner in *The Liberator.*

WHY LYNCHING HAS SLUMPED

JUDGE "LYNCH" and the "Jim Crow Car," as responsible for the astounding exodus of negroes from the South, are creating hot differences of opinion in the Northern and Southern press. "A live negro is much more efficient as a cotton-picker than one who has been burned at the stake or riddled with bullets," expresses the original idea in the words of one paper from south of the Mason-Dixon Line. This is the "simple explanation" of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which deems it "reasonable to link the lessening popularity of lynching parties with the exodus of negro labor from the South." The remarkable drop in the number of this year's lynchings has occasioned this and a flood of other comment from the press.

Fifteen lynchings for the first six months of 1923 against thirty last year, and thirty-six for 1921, during the same period, are the figures given out to the press by Tuskegee Institute. Still lower figures appear in the report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, due, doubtless, to some difference of definition as to just what constitutes a lynching. From the latter report, at any rate, we are told that deaths of negroes in race riots, etc., have been excluded, leaving only cases where negroes have been taken by a mob or a band of men and shot, hanged or burned for some alleged specific cause. The National Association's figures are as follows:

1923 (first six months).....11 lynchings
1922 (first six months).....33 lynchings

The distribution by States, for this period, according to the same report, is:

	1923		*1922*	
Florida	3		1	
Georgia	2		4	(1 burned)
Texas	1	(burned)	12	(5 burned)
Mississippi	1		7	
Arkansas	1		2	
Alabama	1		2	(1 burned)
Louisiana	1		1	
Missouri	1		0	
Oklahoma	0		2	
South Carolina	0		2	
Totals	11		33	

The total for 1922 includes four white men, and that for 1923 includes one white man. It is proper to add that in the 1922 column are included two cases in Oklahoma and two in Alabama (including the burned man), where the only evidence of a lynching stated is that the dead body was found in a condition pointing strongly toward it.

The alleged causes of the 1923 lynchings, excluding the case of the white man who was hanged in a railroad strike, may be grouped from the National Association's report as follows:

Assaulting a white girl	1
Associating with white women	1
Aiding escape of man charged with assault	1
Reckless driving and injuring a Mexican woman pedestrian	1
Murdering a white man	4
Cattle stealing	1
Accusing white men of robbery	1

From this it appears that altogether four of the ten lynchings involved crimes of some sort of violence against white women. This explains the conclusion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* from similar totals in the Tuskegee report, "with a fair allowance for the natural bias of the colored statistician," that "offenses against women have ceased to be the prime provocation to lynching."

The main impression created by the report among Southern papers, such as the Columbia *Record*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, Charlotte *Observer*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Atlanta *Constitution*, seems to be one of gratification coupled with a sincere hope that the slump in lynchings is permanent. Northern papers point out a number of cases where mobs intent on lynching have been stopt by resolute officers or awakened public sentiment. For example, the Ohio *State Journal* tells us of a notable instance at Savannah, where a plucky sheriff, backed by law-abiding citizens, stopt a mob's first attack so thoroughly that no other efforts were made. This was done, it appears, by turning a hose on them, and without firing a shot. The essential point in the story, as pointed out by the Milwaukee *Living Church*, is that the sheriff, firemen, militia and Governor all did their duty, thus vindicating "the ability of an Anglo-Saxon community to govern itself." Such instances lead Northern papers like the Indianapolis *News*, deploring the "tendency to think of the South as a unit in its approval of lynching," to give full credit to "the continued struggle of Southern organizations and newspapers to have right prevail."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

If you can write a song that's crazy enough, your fortune's made.—*Detroit News.*

Everybody has had a say about evolution except the monkey.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

The great need of France, now as always, is less politics and more twins.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Probably the men who are boosting Henry can be listed as Ford accessories.—*Los Angeles Record.*

Secretary of Treasury Mellon knows his business. He has gone to Europe, where our treasure is.—*Seattle Star.*

Germany should be more frank and make a flat statement concerning the exact amount of idemnity she is willing to dodge.—*Sioux City Journal.*

The screen drawing the biggest crowds now is the fly screen.—*Sacramento Star.*

In an election contest in Ireland, the survivor is considered elected.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Turks are about to pass a law making marriage compulsory. The Turkish outrages evidently will never cease.—*New York American.*

Edward Bok offers a prize of $100,000 for the best plan to avoid war. We can win that in two words: Don't Fight. — *Tampa Morning Tribune.*

As a transatlantic liner was entering New York Harbor, an American passenger proudly pointed out to a Frenchman, who was standing beside him on the deck, the famous Statue of Liberty. The Frenchman gazed and remarked, "We also erect statues to our illustrious dead."—*London Morning Post.*

"A new automobile has been designed to be driven from the back seat." And lots of husbands will rise to inquire: "What's new about that?"—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Much of the outcry against the Administration is just outcry—the outs crying to get in.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The labor shortage has become so acute that you seldom see more than a dozen idle men watching a sign-painter.—*Birmingham News.*

It may be that a vote of confidence merely expresses each other leader's fear that he might get Poincaré's job.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

The only objection to the first watermelons is that they taste too much like water and not enough like melons.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

It won't be at all difficult to establish universal peace once we have eliminated human nature and the Balkans.—*Shreveport (La.) Journal.*

The reason we need more and more aliens is because one isn't here long until he begins to demand decent wages.—*La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.*

That Roosevelt became President and Ford is a favorite for the office proves that the American people love rough-riders.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Cash-boxing is the correct name for modern prize-fighting.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

As our entry in the Bok peace competition, we suggest a substitute for oil.—*Boston Post.*

Modern girls just love the water. Unless it happens to be in a wash-tub.—*Detroit News.*

The best way for big business to keep on the upgrade is to stay on the level.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A ten-year-old girl is reported to be writing "song hits." Most of the latest read like hers.—*Des Moines Register.*

Without any claim to originality, we offer as our third entry for the Bok peace prize the well-known Ten Commandments.—*Dubuque American Tribune.*

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OFF FOR A DAY'S PLEASURE

—Carr in the New York *World.*

The building records indicate that poor old Germany is prospering in spite of all she can do.—*Chicago Journal.*

The negroes are all going North, and now the poor plow-mules must learn to understand white-folks' talk.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The millennium is yet a long way off when nothing can make nations love one another except a common enemy.—*Peoria Star.*

Mrs. Harding says the President will seek reelection. By many and many husbands, this will be put down as final—*Detroit News.*

The report that the citizens of Shelby, Montana, are planning to erect a monument to Mr. Dempsey in the public square had not been confirmed at the hour of going to press. — *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Mrs. Oliver Strachey writes that British women have the same aim as their sisters in America. In such case British husbands will do well to adopt the habit of wearing bullet-proof undershirts.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

When Germany is strong enough to pay, the first things she will pay will be a few grudges.—*Springfield Illinois State Register.*

You can tell Germany was the loser. The poor thing is spending her money for factories instead of armies. — *Birmingham News.*

We're somewhat confused as to whether we now have dry ships on a wet ocean or wet ships on a dry ocean.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It is yet a little too early to tell whether the political issue of 1924 will be the World Court or the origin of species.—*Macon (Ga.) News.*

We have a friend who wishes to exchange a bale of German marks for a well-preserved assortment of Confederate money.—*Tampa Tribune.*

The multiplication of job-holders indicates that eventually all of us will get a living by collecting taxes from one another.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

These haughty foreign countries must not disregard Uncle Sam's dry laws. Only citizens are privileged to do that.—*Athens (Ga.) Daily News.*

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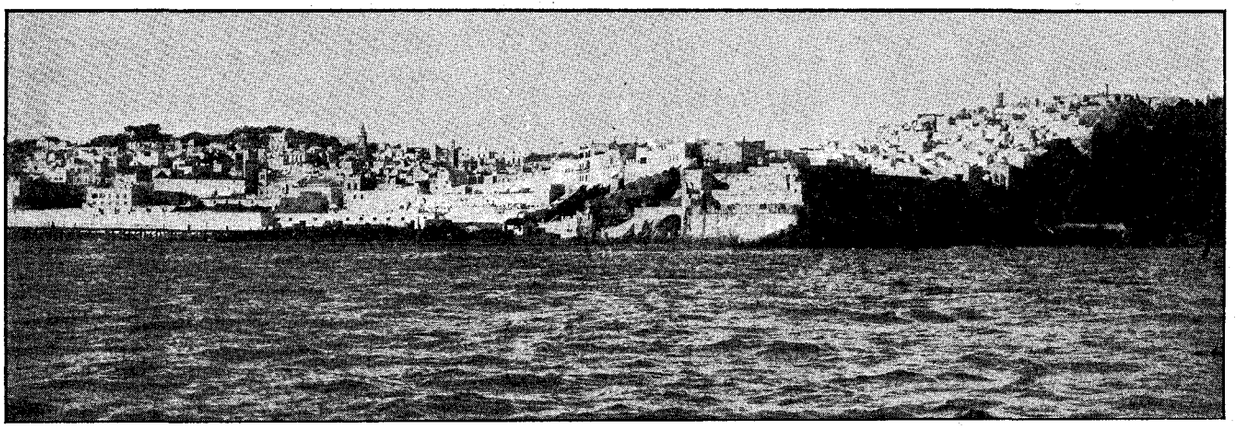
FOREIGN - COMMENT



TANGIER, "DESTINED" TO BECOME FOR WESTERN AFRICA WHAT CONSTANTINOPLE IS FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

THE TANGLE OF TANGIER

EXPLOSIVE POSSIBILITIES ABOUND in the problem of Tangier, say the London correspondents attending a conference of experts, preliminary to the diplomatic conference at which Spain, France and England will clash, as each wants control of the Moroccan seaport. Many Spanish editors maintain that the status of Tangier is indissolubly linked with the whole problem of Morocco. The complexities of the situation, it is noted, are not eased by the fact that Spain is facing a grave internal crisis over the Moroccan situation where "abortive attempts made to reach a bloodless settlement have only worsened matters." The contention in Spanish newspapers that Tangier is bound up with Morocco is supported by various political leaders in Spain, and Señor Cambo, Minister of Finance in the late Maura Cabinet, and admitted head of the Regionalist party, is quoted by *El Sol* of Madrid as saying:

"Spain's position in the Tangier conference is unique. Unlike France we do not face a colonial problem, as we are not interested in colonization, or in forcing imports of our manufactures. Some people consider our attitude is based on strategical reasons, which I fail to understand, as I don't see what importance Morocco can have for us as long as England holds Gibraltar. In the remote probability of a war with England over Gibraltar our Moroccan possession would be a liability rather than an asset, as the Power ruling the sea would cut off communications with the Mother Country. Thus, Morocco is for us only a political problem, which makes it such a delicate matter, as tradition and national pride are the foremost factors in Spain's African adventure."

Another of Spain's political leaders, Count Romanones, is quoted in the Spanish press as declaring that:

"We are only a pawn on the Mediterranean chessboard. We are reduced to the obscure rôle of shock-absorbers between England and France, English dominion of the straits being vital to the British Empire. The conference will achieve little, as nobody will recede from positions already taken. England will support our contention for the simple reason that she can not afford to have a too strong or aggressive neighbor in Gibraltar. She is checking France to-day as she checked Germany yesterday, as she has always checked all Powers which she considered a menace to the Empire."

A Madrid military organ, *La Correspondencia Militar*, charges that "French imperialists long for a submarine base at the Straits of Gibraltar in order to menace the British position, and such a base can be found only in Tangier." Therefore this military publication tells us we may plainly see the reason for "French propaganda" about Tangier and for "the incessant claim that Tangier should be put under French control." A pointed retort from the French side appears in the Paris *Bulletin de L'Afrique*, which says:

"Spain has failed where France has succeeded. In civilization, progress means more than words, and French achievements must be compared with Spanish failures. Unfortunately England is against us in Tangier as she is against us in the Ruhr and in the Orient."

A new factor looms in Italy's demand that her interests be taken into consideration, because her position as a Mediterranean Power, say Italian editors, may be endangered by hostility at the Straits. The Rome *Nuova Antologia* remarks:

"Tangier's status seems to be a source of potential trouble in the already overheated Franco-British relations. International control of the zone and the city of Tangier have proven a total failure. Business is at a standstill, and from 700,000 tons of shipping entering the port in 1913 less than 30,000 entered last year. Lack of facilities and red tape are responsible for this state of affairs."

The only remedy for the evils of international administration, according to this Rome periodical, is to abolish the system; and by way of satirically stressing this point it quotes the following apolog, as originating from Muley Hafid, ex-Sultan of Morocco, who relates:

"On the Day of Judgment the people of Tangier appeared before the tribunal of the All High. The words of judgment spoken to them were: 'You have been among the meanest of the nations, and of all creatures on earth none equals you in perversity. How do you explain this?' And the people of Tangier answered: 'It is true that we are great sinners. But we must plead in our behalf that the administration of our city was in international control, and so we are true representatives of the best that European government can produce.' And it was answered back to them: 'Great as have been your offenses, your expiation has far surpassed them. No further judgment awaits you. Advance at once into Paradise.'"

Various journals point out that the Tangier Conference has been called in order to give Tangier a new status because her equilibrium was altered by the war in which Germany was defeated. At present Tangier possesses what the diplomats call a "special character," and is governed by the foreign Diplomatic

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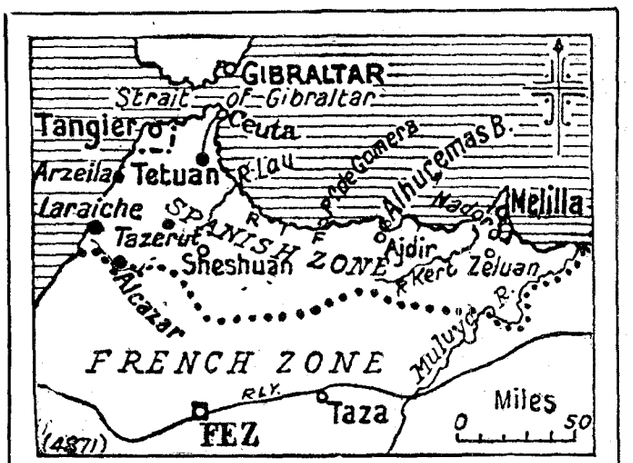
Corps. Back of Tangier lies a Spanish zone. Back of that, Morocco is French. But the present arrangement can not last much longer without "grave peril," according to some British observers, for Tangier is "destined by its position to become sooner or later for West Africa what Constantinople is for the Middle East." To-day, so the Manchester *Guardian* reminds us—

"Tangier forms part of the territory of the Moroccan Sultanate. The Sultan, however, is under the protection of France, which rules seven-eighths of his territory in his name, and rules it, as must be recognized, with conspicuous ability. The remainder of his territory is occupied by the Spaniards, who hold the northern coastal strip facing their own Spanish mainland. But the town of Tangier, with a small hinterland of an average depth of ten miles, altho within the Spanish zone, is regarded as having an international status, and in all agreements affecting Morocco the 'special character' of Tangier has always been insisted upon. Unfortunately, the matter has always rested at that. All attempts to create an adequate form of government for the little territory have failed in the face of the jealousies and animosities displayed by the rival countries interested.

"In 1912 France's protectorate over Morocco was proclaimed, Germany obtaining compensation in the Kongo, and Spain being confirmed in the possession of her zone, which so far has caused her countless losses in blood and treasure, with very little to balance them on the profit side. Fez, the capital of Morocco, was a holy city, and the diplomatic agents of the Powers had never been allowed to reside there. They had consequently fixt their residence at Tangier; and nominally for this reason the city was recognized in all agreements and treaties up to the time of the protectorate as having a 'special character.' This character it preserved when in 1912 the boundaries of the French and Spanish zones were defined. The precise status of Tangier was left for further consideration, and early in 1914 representatives of Britain, France, and Spain evolved a most elaborate scheme for its international administration. But the war intervened, and the matter was allowed to slide."



FOCUS OF FAR-REACHING RIVALRIES

France, Spain and Great Britain are contending for their rights in Tangier, while Italy looks on with vigilant eye.

Tangier's commercial possibilities are enormous, we read. It is "the natural port for the larger and increasing mineral, textile and agricultural output of Morocco." To be sure, Tangier's trade now "runs to only a few million francs a year," but—

"That is because its port is as yet undeveloped, altho the natural harbor is magnificent. Further, Tangier is destined to become the terminus of the great West African railway, which must sooner or later be constructed, for it is the nearest point to Europe on the African coast. When this line is constructed, the communications between Paris and Algeciras, which faces Tangier, will undoubtedly be improved, and Tangier will become the main junction on the route from Paris to Dakar. And Dakar itself is perhaps destined before long to become a great port for traffic with South America, being the nearest point of the old world to that continent.

"It is no wonder, then, that this small ill-equipped town grows big in international publicity, and that the question of its administration is regarded by at least three governments as of vital importance."

As *The Guardian* observes, Tangier's importance to Great Britain is primarily strategical, for the Moroccan city is "a pistol leveled at the heart of Gibraltar." Therefore,

"We hold Gibraltar not for aggressive purposes but because in the hands of any other Power it could be used to obstruct our communications with the Mediterranean. But if an unfriendly Power were to hold Tangier and develop its port for military purposes, establishing there a submarine base and air base, Gibraltar would no longer be in a position to perform the task we require of it."

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY IN LATIN AMERICA

A GLORIOUS BOOM, say our advocates of better relations with Latin America, will result from the recognition of Mexico and the improvement of credit conditions, but a study of the Latin-American newspapers leaves the impression that there are other factors in the problem—obstacles and difficulties growing out of the connection between political and commercial interests and out of the technique of modern business. In Guatemala City, *El Cuarto Poder* observes that "the overshadowing issue is to ascertain whether United States friendship harmonizes with our national dignity, or, in other words, to find out if United States commercial influence menaces our sovereignty and independence." Many editors deal with the question thus mildly, but the Mexican newspaper *El Mundo* urges that the spread of American influence be checked, and suggests the establishment of a heavy tax on all printed matter reaching Mexico from the United States. Some of that printed matter is downright mischievous, argues *El Mundo*, continuing,

"With a two-cent stamp merchants and manufacturers beyond the Rio Grande can use our mails for the distribution of their printed matter, by which thousands of mail-order houses reach our poorest people, luring them by descriptions and photographs of goods which never come up to expectation. In this process, Mexico is by all means the loser. Printers, manufacturers, exporters, mail-carriers, all share in the profits. Catalogs of large American mail-order firms cost at least one and a half dollars to produce.

"These catalogs are, however, worthless without good mailing lists of prospective buyers, and we know of United States firms who pay good money for such lists. A list of one thousand prospective purchasers of life insurance policies is worth at least five thousand dollars, inasmuch as it may bring up to five hundred thousand dollars' worth of business."

The same daily suggests the advisability of establishing an import tax on all printed matter entering Mexico, to remunerate the Mexican post-office department. It says further:

"As long as the trade balance is against us we shall, perforce, depend upon the good-will of the United States. The situation as regards printed matter is only one example of the existing trade conditions. We do everything to facilitate the importation of American goods, and our products are so heavily taxed in the United States that it makes it almost prohibitive for us to export them. This is especially true of the fruit trade, in which we are working under adverse circumstances."

Cuba and all sugar-producing countries are bitter against the Fordney-McCumber tariff walls, if we are to believe *La Discusion* of Havana, which seems to voice a consensus of opinion when it refers to the Senatorial majority favoring prospective measures as "the enemies of Cuba and all raw-material exporting countries." Says *La Discusion:*

"A period of complete silence followed the outcry raised by a few politicians and some press agencies when the retail price

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of sugar reached 10 cents. The public seem to have forgotten their wrath, and nobody seems to care about it. Committees and special investigators dropt the matter for the good of all concerned. Now that things are cooling off, may we remind consumers of the fact that Cuban sugar producers, called by the vilest epithets during the 'sugar madness,' get scarcely half of the price paid by the ultimate buyer? The rest goes to middlemen, taxes, freight and overhead expenses within the United States."

Besides fruit, oil and sugar, the Mexican press discusses the obstacles met by radio apparatus exporters, taxation being considered not only on imports but on the use of wireless apparatus for amateurs. Meanwhile, England seems to be deeply interested in the Mexican settlement, according to the *Stock Broker and Bankers' Journal*, of London, which says:

"England is at last realizing what she is losing by withholding Mexican recognition. Tho the United States leads all other investors in Mexican oil-fields, reaching to-day a total of $606,000,000, England follows with the respectable sum of $355,000,000. In silver alone, Mexico's production for 1922 reached $122,000,000, and Asiatic demand for silver bullion is always on the increase."

Central America is also deeply interested in the problem of United States trade expansion in connection with the policies followed by American and European corporations with holdings along the Caribbean. So we read in *El Cuarto Poder*, of Guatemala:

"We have had the opportunity of observing that United States foreign policies seem to be a perpetual conflict of sentimental and material interests. On the one hand, the high ideals of the founders of the Republic subsist and inspire certain elements who frankly desire a policy of mutual understanding and respect toward every other nation. On the other hand, there exists the imperialist tendency to grant State Department backing and approval to all American-owned concessions and enterprises, regardless of justice or the facts.

"Whenever the American trader or concession-hunter obtains a share of our trade or our lands, the suspicion of imperialism springs forward. No such prejudice exists against European enterprises. Tho regrettable, these are facts, and have to be dealt with frankly if we are to remove the shadows that hamper our relations with the United States. Theoretically, international relations should be perfect in America, as no other continent has more doctrines on this issue. After the Monroe Doctrine came the Drago Doctrine, then the Saenz Pena Doctrine, besides the Drago and Melendez Doctrines, none of which seems to clarify the Monroe muddle. We would suggest the adoption of the following policy by all public men interested in preserving the peace and harmony of American relations:

"1. All policies adopted by Latin America should harmonize with United States interests.

"2. On equal terms, the United States shall enjoy the privilege of the most favored nation as regards loans, railroads, etc.

"3. The Government of the United States, in safeguard of the good name of the American nation, shall disavow and repudiate deals made by individuals or companies of American nationality whenever the immorality of such deals is demonstrated. Also all deals or contracts involving political or economical dangers for the contracting Latin-American nation. All armed intervention is forever forbidden, conflicts or difficulties being submitted to the arbitration of another American nation."

"THE WATER BABY!"

—*The Passing Show* (London)

DRYING OTHER PEOPLE'S SHIPS

HOW SOFTLY ROARS the British lion! America twists his tail by seizing British liquors under seal on British ships in New York harbor, and virtually the entire British press refrains from protesting angrily. Among the London press we even find newspapers advising the lion to keep his temper, as there is "nothing to get angry about" and amiable relations with America must be preserved in any case, while "probably none sympathizes more cordially with the discomfort and inconvenience and worry imposed by the United States Customs officials upon the captain, officers, crew, and passengers than our American friends themselves." However, it appears that the lion is not extravagantly pleased, and here and there a paper allows itself to poke fun at us—for example, the London *Evening Standard*, which wonders how America would feel if the tables were turned:

"Let us imagine the American to be the aggrieved party. Assume for a moment that some extravagant Puritan or Proletarian section in this country got control of the Government, and passed a law prohibiting the use of powder-puffs, rouge-pots, and similar feminine equipment, placing jewelry under a ban, and making it criminal to wear more than one evening gown in three months.

"But what would be America's attitude if we went further, and declared that all toilet vanities, jewels, and clothes beyond the permitted minimum must be thrown overboard before entering English waters, and that even in the case of a traveler bound ultimately for free France and Italy the device of the seal would not be permitted?"

Nevertheless, the London *Daily Chronicle* looks upon America's behavior with a degree of respect, and observes,

"The British, French, and Italian liners which set sail for New York with sealed supplies of liquor for their return voyage, did so to test what the American Government would do. The answer which it has given was not in the least unexpected; and now that they have it, they will no doubt carry the test a stage further—to the American law-courts.

"The dry experiment now being made by the United States is certainly one of the most remarkable ever tried by a democracy. We may think it wise or unwise, and may draw for our own guidance whatever conclusions we like from its apparent successes or failures. But it must be for our own guidance, not for America's; she is of age, and entitled to resent any pretentions by us to tutor her.

"Still less must we risk appearing to take any active part in the conflict of interests. If the Prohibition Law fails, the worst possible thing would be that its failure should be capable of being ascribed to British interference. Already it is, we think, a matter for serious regret, that the bulk of the extensive liquor-smuggling trade off the coast is done from ships flying the British flag. These ships are within their present legal rights, and outside territorial waters they can not be interfered with. But their activity engenders so much inevitable misunderstanding, and must so obviously provoke resentment against Great Britain in the breasts of tens of millions of Americans, that it is worth considering, whether we can afford to ignore the practical aspects of it. Its trade-values are comparatively trifling, and no one

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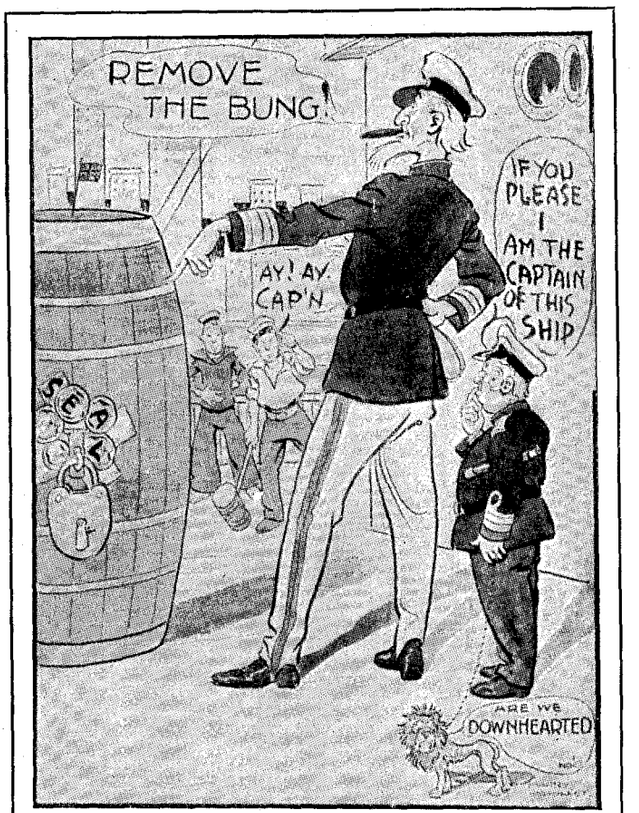
would suggest that they really count in the balance against bad blood with America."

To *The Westminster Gazette*, meanwhile, the issue appears to be one for arbitration:

"The long-established principle that a vessel in a foreign port is bound only by the laws of its own country, as regards its own internal arrangements, is quite clearly set at nought by what is now taking place; which is precisely why American opinion deplores it, and regrets that its administrative agents have been forced into such a position.

"As for the existing clash, between American law as interpreted and international law on the subject of vessels in foreign ports, it may well be that a solution will be sought by means of arbitration, for which the Treaty between this country and the United States provides the means. By agreement between the two Governments the issue might be placed in the hands of the Hague Tribunal, or else in those of the Permanent Court of International Justice, toward which Mr. Harding's Administration is so favorably disposed. An arbitral decision in favor of the old rule of international law would end the matter. If, on the other hand, the decision should support the legality of the American action, the question of amending legislation would become an urgent one. The best immediate solution of the difficulty, it appears to us, would be a recourse to arbitration, and a suspension of the new regulations affecting foreign vessels pending the decision of the chosen tribunal. But whether this course be adopted or not, it is desirable on all accounts that restraint and good feeling should be shown in a situation which is awkward for all parties, and is welcomed by none of them. A satisfactory outcome we regard as assured ultimately; but it might well be delayed by the importation of any element of resentful feeling into an affair which is one of legality in the first place, and had best be kept carefully upon that unemotional plane."



WHO SAID, "BRITONS NEVER WILL BE SLAVES"?

—*The Bystander* (London, July 4).

Sharply different is the view of *The Sunday Times*, which demands vigorous action by the British Foreign Office. Says that paper:

"If our Foreign Office protests vigorously, and publicly makes the case of the shipping companies its own, and backs them up in every way in their effort to secure justice, then American opinion will insist that the American Government pay heed to the accepted decencies of international intercourse. But if we do nothing or, rather, go out of our way to advertise an official indifference—which is certainly not shared by the average man—then we practically invite Washington to trample on British rights and the amenities of civilized existence.

"Where is the thing going to stop? The Americans have begun by banning drink. They are perfectly justified in doing so if they want to. But in a few years' time they may be banning tobacco or diaphanous blouses or some other target of the reformers' wrath. Here again nobody will try to prevent them. The net result will simply be that America will be a progressively less pleasant country to live in or to visit. But when they try to enforce the prohibitions that happen to appeal to their taste or morals upon foreigners whose habits and predilections run in an opposite direction, then they are deliberately sowing the seeds of international discord."

20,000 MEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

ONE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY inspired a story considered by some the most famous in American literature, but 20,000 men without a country is a theme to baffle even a moving-picture producer, according to certain Far East editors, who are puzzled by the problem of that number of white Russian refugees in Manchuria, who can hardly hope to find suitable occupation there, have small expectations of anything but a welcome by execution if they return to Russia, and are meanwhile straining the resources of the charitable to the utmost. Speaking generally, remarks the Kobe *Japan Weekly Chronicle*, they are representatives of the body of Russians who were encouraged by Allied promises to fight against the Revolutionary Government of Russia. If it had not been for the help of the Great Powers, it is charged, they would have had to make their peace with that Government long ago. But with the help of these Powers the refugee Russians are said to have "carried on war and intrigue until their position, should they return to Russia, can hardly be a comfortable one, however scrupulously the Soviet may keep its promises." The whole business in Manchuria, according to this weekly, is one needing frank discussion as well as prompt settlement. Japan and France between them, we are told, are bringing pressure to bear on China to "compel her to tolerate the White staff in control of the Chinese Eastern Railroad," and thus the railway is "the equivalent of a hostile force mobilized on the Russian border, and the refugees, for whose reception in Manchuria further pressure has been applied to China, form a potential army of invasion." Thus it appears to this weekly that there is a large inimical force of Russians in Manchuria "ready for an attack on Russia whenever the word is given by the Japanese general staff." We read then:

"This is the same force which has, since 1918, been kept in being to make continual attacks upon Russia in hopes of being able to seize the reins of power in Siberia. It might be supposed that, after the desertion of the Whites, when they were finally expelled from Vladivostok, they would not be willing to do any more fighting, but that has been their only trade for a long time, and it can doubtless be represented to them that their military patrons were themselves in a very difficult position. The affair takes on more of an international character in view of the fact that, when it was learned that the Whites were stranded in Gensan in the bitter cold, foreigners of every nationality in Japan, Korea, and China assisted in their rescue."

It can hardly be supposed that the Chinese are anxious to have these refugee Russians as permanent settlers on the land, even if there are many fit for such a life, and *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* can see no great prospect of their being welcome in countries in Europe still available to settlement, yet it points out that:

"The fact that they are anti-Bolsheviks might make them not unwelcome in America or Australia, but there would be difficulty in raising the money to transport them to either country."

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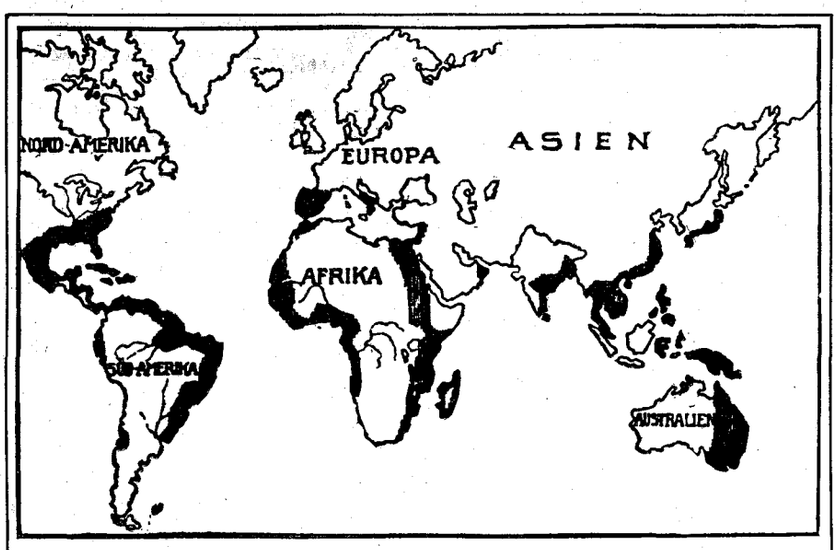
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DOES INFECTION MOVE WESTWARD?

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE takes its way," says the poet; but this habit of westward migration is not confined to empire. We find it in the movement of peoples, of animals, of plants, and of diseases. The last case of travel toward the Occident is conditioned by the first three. For many centuries dreadful epidemic scourges have arisen in the East, in one part or another of Asia, and have swept westward. In comparatively recent times effective attempts have been made to block the path of such visitants by quarantine. Still more recently we find intelligent efforts to locate the source of these infections and to check them as near their point of origin as possible. The whole matter is one of vital import to all civilized nations. The subject is handled by the German scientific writer, Hermann Radestock, in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart). With his article he presents some maps of disease-areas that are truly remarkable for their misinformation about disease conditions in America, at any rate. He assures us that the idea formerly held that there was a definite connection between diseases and such factors as soil, climate and race, is erroneous, so far as the worst infections are concerned. The true "geographic" diseases, such as mountain-sickness and sea-sickness, the melancholia of solitude, the hallucinations of tropical deserts, the eye troubles of the polar lands, are comparatively harmless and limited in extent. He says:



AN AMAZING YELLOW-FEVER MAP

Gravely presented by a German scientific writer in *Kosmos* as showing the present area of prevalence of yellow fever. He represents America as infested with it, while Germany hasn't a case! Is he still reading the papers of seventy-five years ago?

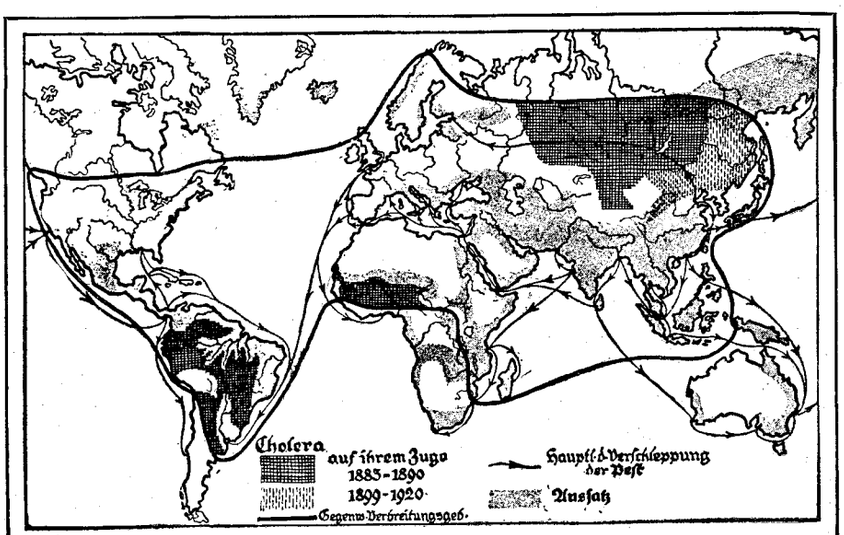
"Difficulty lies in the changing character of our concepts of individual diseases; we need only remember the varying designations current to-day for the different kinds of typhus: typhus, typhoid, gastric fever, nerve fever, etc., not to speak of the vague appellations of former times, such as black death, sweating fever (miliary fever), English sweat, black plague, pestilence, etc.

"The modern 'science of geographic disease' realizes that it is very young and inexperienced, yet it already has a firm pathway and a definite goal. We know now, and the knowledge is supported by the important discoveries of the last decade, that dangerous infectious diseases are not occasioned by 'contaminated soil,' but that any given disease is produced from soil constituents only by a definite kind of transmission and inoculation, and that it is by these things that their spread is favored.

"The best-known instance is that of malaria. For hundreds of years 'swamp fever' was regarded as a purely geographical disease indigenous to the soil; to-day we know that it is lacking wherever there are no *Anopheles* mosquitoes, since the *Plasmodium malariæ* derived from the swamps does not become a poison until the individual is inoculated with it by means of the insect's sting."

This requirement of an "intermediate host" finds an analogy in the spread of sleeping sickness in tropical Africa by means of the tsetse fly. In the case of bubonic plague and likewise in cholera, rats are the chief means of dissemination. Mr. Radestock says:

"At present the northern slope of the Himalayas in southern Tibet is regarded as a place of origin. A second focus of infection is found in Mesopotamia, a third in the mountainous region Assir on the west coast of Arabia; two smaller ones exist in Uganda (East Africa) and in Akscha (Transbaikal, East Siberia). Rats are very migratory in their habits and easily and quickly disseminate the bacilli which they take in at a plague spot. And as a matter of fact which has been often and irrefutably demonstrated, these animals are inspired by a still



IT SEEMS WE ALSO HAVE CHOLERA AND LEPROSY

The heavy solid line is supposed to enclose the "present region of prevalence" of cholera, while the shading labeled *Aussatz* indicates leprosy. The German scientist who publishes this map in *Kosmos* says that it is "after Dr. John Wuetschke, in *Peterman's Geographical Magazine*, 1921." Who was Dr. Wuetschke after?

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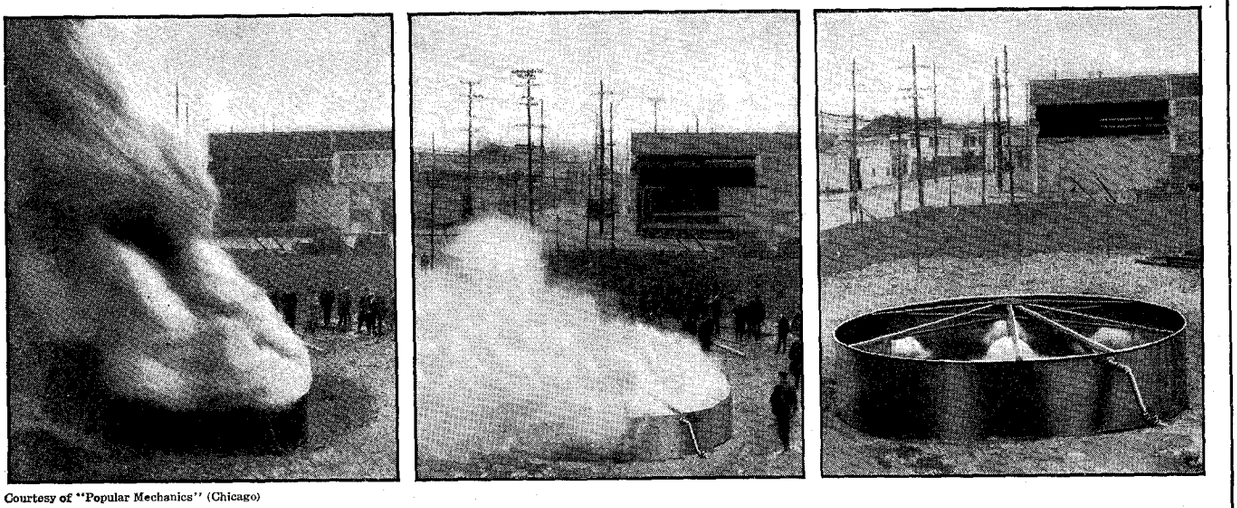

Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics" (Chicago)

THE FLAMES FROM A TANK OF OIL, PUT OUT IN TEN SECONDS

unexplained urge toward the west. Naturally, these creatures, which often domicile themselves in ships, die on the way in enormous numbers. Thereafter the dead rats are devoured in an incredibly short time by swarms of such insects as flies, fleas, lice, bedbugs, mosquitoes, ants, and roaches, and naturally this furnishes a means of further disseminating the bacilli."

According to the writer, these hordes of insects likewise travel preferably to the west. If this be true, it is probably intimately connected with the course taken by the prevailing winds. For a man to be infected, he need only be bitten by one of these creatures or even crush one accidentally with his bare foot, especially if the latter has a broken place upon the skin. Mr. Radestock turns to history to prove his contention of this westward travel of disease, saying:

"The plague raged in Libya, Egypt and Syria in the second and third centuries of the Christian era; in the sixth century it spread over the whole of Europe in the course of fifty to sixty years, and in the fourteenth century it was disseminated over almost all of the then known globe; even far-away Greenland was infected and depopulated. Hecker estimates that in Europe alone 25,000,000 persons, or one-fourth of the population, died of this disease, which was given the very descriptive name of the Black Death. This produced, in the words of Pagel, 'the most horrible consequences in political and social respects, causing a dissolution of all the bonds of society, even of the most intimate family ties.' At the end of the seventeenth century the bubonic plague suffered a loss of its migratory potency; it was confined in its travels chiefly to the southeastern parts of Europe, where it existed in Turkey, the Caucasus, South Russia, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece and the Mediterranean Islands, making a frequent appearance until the nineteenth century—in 1841 for the last time. Turkey always furnished the bridge for its passage from Asia to Europe. And very similar was the path taken by cholera in the years 1668–1671 and 1817–1838, when the Asiatic cholera, traveling in the same direction, infected and devastated the whole of Europe."

Turning again to the bubonic plague, Mr. Radestock says:

"Even in the last great outbreak of plague in 1910–1911, which was chiefly confined to Asia, it was proved beyond a doubt that the disease had traveled from its original focus in Mongolia, westward and eastward along the Siberian and Chinese railroads, and that it then made its way to nearly every part of the world from the ports in the east and south of Asia. However, the question may arise as to whether different races do not exhibit great differences with respect to susceptibility to infection. No; according to the latest investigations the influence of racial properties has been greatly overestimated; the properties of the human body which expose it to disease are in large measure a common possession of the human race. The only exception to this law is found in the so-called diseases of metabolism. Thus, statistics show that the Hindus in Asia and the Semites in Europe are particularly subject to diabetes. Furthermore, gout is found chiefly in Central Europe, particularly in England, Denmark, North Germany and northern France, while it is almost entirely lacking in the high northern latitudes of Sweden, Norway and Russia, as well as in the tropics, even where there is a very luxurious class, as, for example, in Brazil. Finally, obesity is found mainly among the Osmans, Magyars, Lapps, the coast dwellers in Holland and North Germany, and the Semitic races; it is also more common in women than in men."

Equally remarkable and mysterious are the various influences which in many vicinities occasion goiter and gall-stones; as, for example, in India, where, as an English physician expresses it, "houses might be built out of the gall-stones which occur among certain groups of the populace." He goes on:

"In general, tropic and subtropic lands, while they may be free from certain diseases of northern Europe, are subject to a much greater number of dangerous infectious diseases than countries in the cold and temperate zones. In the hothouse atmosphere of many parts of the tropics flourish fungi, bacteria, and insect parasites—the disseminators of the most terrible diseases. Another unfavorable influence is the general lack of personal and public hygiene. Favorable influences, on the other hand, are the thin walls of the dwellings and the restricted means of intercourse."

OIL-TANK FIRE-EXTINGUISHER—An effective method of putting out fires in oil stored in large open-top tanks recently demonstrated that a fire of considerable proportions could be quickly put out by a curtain of water properly applied. Says Charles W. Geiger, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"The features of the method lie in water distributors and their arrangement for covering the surface of the burning oil with an unbroken sheet of water that prevents air from reaching the source of the fire. The action of the spray nozles is assisted by mist formed from the impact of the fine water jets against the sides of the tank and by some of the water being converted into steam due to the heat from the burning oil. The water distributor, which is made of heat-resistant metal, consists of a nozle with an orifice restricted by means of an inverted conical-shaped disk with a threaded stem that is screwed into a cross rib through the central opening in the nozle body. Several small holes through the stem and outer face of the conical tip provide for additional jets of water. This type of nozle produces a high-velocity spray that forms a sheet of water radiating out from it in a horizontal direction. In one of the tests, the flames from 850 gallons of oil which had been burning for five minutes, were extinguished in less than five seconds with 25 gallons of water. The accompanying illustrations show an oil-tank fire which had been burning for four minutes; the action of the water curtain in checking the fire, two seconds after the sheet of water had spread over the fire, which, it will be noted, is practically out; the appearance 10 seconds later, and the water issuing from the nozles shortly after the pressure was shut off."

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MAKING AND LOSING MONEY IN RADIO

A RADIO EXPERT has an enviable prospect before him; there is money to be made in radio. There is also much to be lost; and the amateur who dabbles in radio will surely lose it, if he goes far. This is the editorial opinion of Mr. H. Gernsback, given in *Science and Invention* (New York). If you know the radio industry thoroughly, he says, it is comparatively simple to make a great deal of money in various ways; but unless you are an expert or near-expert in such matters, it is equally easy to drop a fortune almost overnight. Mr. Gernsback tells us that he hardly knows a business which is as tricky—to the uninitiated—and as unreliable as radio. He also believes that there is no other business that radio can be compared with. There is a good deal of talk going on, he says, about the radio business becoming stabilized or standardized, but this is mostly by people who have not been long enough in radio to really know. He goes on:

"The radio business will never become standardized, because there always will be experimenters, and experimenting means progress. Whether these experimenters are dabbling with present-day radio outfits built to receive broadcasted concerts, or whether they are experimenting in radiotelevision, makes little difference for those interested in the radio art. We can to-day send pictures by radio and are prospecting and discovering ores by radio. We are now experimenting in the transmission of power by radio. We foretell the weather days ahead by the instrumentality of radio. We start and stop machinery at a distance by radio, and there are and will be many other uses of radio that are not even dreamed of by the layman.

"Radio *may* become standardized, but it will be a good many hundred years before this happens. In the meanwhile, the styles in radio change very rapidly. The outfit that is the latest word to-day is obsolete three or six months hence. The radio public has an insatiable hunger for the latest wrinkle, and the man who puts out a new piece of apparatus that meets with the general approval of the public often becomes rich overnight. And if he knows the ropes, he will keep his money; if not, he is just as liable to lose it all as soon as the public turns away from his device and chases after a new radio bubble. It is easy enough to get up something worth while that will sell if you know the demand. But immediately the demand ceases, you must be prepared to drop the article which is becoming every day less popular and put your efforts into getting up something new.

"This is the secret of the radio business. The successful radio manufacturer knows that the minute the demand for a certain article ceases, he will do well to stop its manufacture as quickly as possible, and take his loss in dies, tools and raw materials. As a rule, no power can save such an article. To give it a new dress and start a great advertising campaign would be of no use whatsoever. Many a radio manufacturer has found this out after it was too late, and after he has sunk a fortune trying to force an unpopular article on an unwilling public.

"There are a number of articles in great demand at the present time, and particularly those that can be made at a low cost and sold at a fair price. They stand the best chance of being sold in huge quantities. For instance, at the present time, with one or two exceptions, there is not upon the market a reliable grid leak that meets the demand. A 50 or 75 cent article that is really good will find a tremendous sale.

"There is also a big demand for a low-priced spider-web coil that does the work as efficiently as the present expensive honeycomb coil.

"There is a huge market for a low-priced variable condenser that takes up a great deal less space than the present-style 23 and 43 plate variable condensers.

"The public in general is searching and combing the market for a single-control radio-receiving outfit. The public is afraid of present-day outfits with their many fearful knobs and dials, which it will not take to its bosom. It is possible to build a single-control outfit at a fair price.

"Then, of course, there is always the pocket radio outfit that really works. We do not refer to a crystal set, which has only a very limited range, but rather to a vacuum tube pocket outfit. The tendency of our tube manufacturers is to make the tubes smaller and smaller. As a matter of fact, small tubes can be advantageously used to-day to make the tube pocket outfit possible. Such outfits will meet with demands of those who want to use it on automobiles, motorboats, and those places where space is at a premium."

ARE YOU AN AIR-SWALLOWER?

WE ARE ALL AIR-SWALLOWERS to some extent, it seems. Every mouthful of food or drink carries down a little air into the stomach. It is only when we swallow too much air that it becomes troublesome. Physicians have now recognized for some time that the gas which afflicts "dyspepties," formerly ascribed to fermentation, is in many cases nothing but swallowed air, taken in in too large quantities. In an essay on "The Origins and Consequences of Aerophagy" (air-swallowing), printed in his "Reflections of a Physician" (Paris, 1923), Dr. J. Frumusan, a French expert, asserts that the effects of air-swallowing are more serious and more wide-spread than most medical men have hitherto imagined. They may simulate various other diseases and are frequently, he believes, mistaken for them. They may even prove fatal. He writes:

"Whenever we introduce solid or liquid food into the stomach; whenever, as well-brought-up people, we swallow our saliva instead of spitting it out, we take in a certain quantity of air. We all swallow a considerable volume of air daily, which mingles with the alimentary mass, traverses the digestive passage, is in part absorbed by the mucous surfaces and in part eliminated through the intestines, or more rarely by the mouth. Aerophagy is thus a natural phenomenon, and so long as it remains within its physiological limits, it causes no trouble. But when, for any reason, these swallowings increase and become more active, and consequently the volume of air introduced into the stomach is considerably larger, a series of abnormal reactions take place and bring about trouble in all the great functions of the body.

"The quantity of air dilates the stomach, which becomes very large; its top pushes up the diaphragm, touches and envelops the tip of the heart, compresses and irritates the sympathetic nerves and the solar plexus, provoking spasm of the sphincter muscles. The enormous bag, doubled or trebled in volume, swelled and painful, interferes considerably with the neighboring organs, which it displaces and compresses.

"These mechanical troubles lead, little by little, to profound physiological modifications, and we reach a pathological stage; the individual becomes a dyspeptic, a sufferer from intestinal or liver trouble, emaciated or obese. Here it is important to recognize the fact that he is an air-swallower and to be able to act upon the source of the trouble."

The treatment is essentially simple, we are told—stop swallowing air! First, the causative irritation, whatever it proves to be, must be treated; then the habit of continual swallowing must be broken. Certain palliative medicines may aid, but Dr. Frumusan makes it clear that nothing can be really effective so long as the amount of swallowed air continues to be abnormal. The effects, he insists, may simulate disease of the stomach, heart or intestines, may so influence the general circulation as to be mistaken for hardening of the arteries, may provoke a false diagnosis of chronic bronchitis or tuberculosis, or may affect the whole cerebro-spinal nervous system. His summary of treatment, in condensed form, is as follows:

"1. Stop the cause, by treating the irritation.
"2. Remove poisons by clearing out the digestive passages, and by rest.
"3. Adopt a rational diet, slight and easily digested.
"4. Stop all drugs that might irritate the stomach.
"5. Study the position of the internal organs; remedy its defects by physical culture.
"6. Treat the irritability of the nerve-centers by medication.
"7. Treat in like manner the irritability, the dilation, the sluggishness of the stomach and intestinal system.
"8. Stop chronic inflammation of the conjunctive tissue, which almost always exists in air-swallowers.
"9. Act upon the mentality of the sufferer by pyscho-therapeutics—upon his will, his energy and his subconscious activities.
"10. Finally, reeducate the functions thrown out of balance by the trouble."

Dr. Frumusan warns us that we are not dealing with a trivial abnormality. Some of the acute crises of air-swallowing, he says, may end fatally, in which case death is often attributed to some non-existent malady.

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ARE WHITE SOAPS THE BEST?

USE OF PURE WHITE UNSCENTED SOAPS is favored by hospital authorities in all parts of the country, it is shown by the results of an investigation conducted by Oliver H. Bartine, of the Hospital Consultation Bureau, among hospital superintendents, doctors and nurses in a questionnaire sent out to 288 institutions scattered through the United States and Canada. Our quotations are from an article in *The Journal of Commerce* (New York). Says this paper:

"Charles F. Diehl, superintendent of the Hospital for Joint Diseases says: 'Pure soap and warm water are the best cleansing skin applications. We use a white soap, unperfumed. The cheap, highly perfumed colored soaps are often made of low-grade dirty grease which can not be clarified, are "loaded" with foreign matter to increase the cake size, and have a very high alkali content, and are unfitted for bathing purposes. The so-called medicated soap we do not use at all.'

"Dr. Walter H. Conley, medical superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital at Welfare Island, New York, says: 'Most of the colored and perfumed soaps of the cheaper class contain an excess of alkali and are an irritant to the skin, and, in my opinion, should not be used.'

"Jessie P. Allan, R. N., principal of the training School of the Community Hospital, says: 'It is my firm opinion that a pure, uncolored and unperfumed soap is by far the most desirable and satisfactory for general use.' Reuben O'Brien, superintendent of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, says: 'There is nothing as good as the pure soap uncolored and unperfumed.'

"One should have one's suspicions about a highly colored and perfumed soap, according to E. S. Gilmore, superintendent of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, one of the largest and most important hospitals of Chicago. He says: 'Crude oil gives a dark-colored soap, which can be refined to a certain extent, but as a rule if it is to be marketed as a toilet soap it is highly colored and perfumed to cover its peculiar color and odor. Dyes and perfumes, however, do not remove the irritating effect on the skin. Soap to be harmless should be made from a pure fat. If colors and perfumes are used generally, it is to cover the fact that a pure fat was not used.'

"'Perfume does not make good soap,' says Charles Crane, superintendent of the New Rochelle Hospital. Neither do fancy labels or soap packed in a pretty box. The so-called "medicated soap," with the exception of doctors' liquid green soap, in my estimation is bunk. . . . I think that people should be just as careful in their selection of soap as they are in their selection of food.'

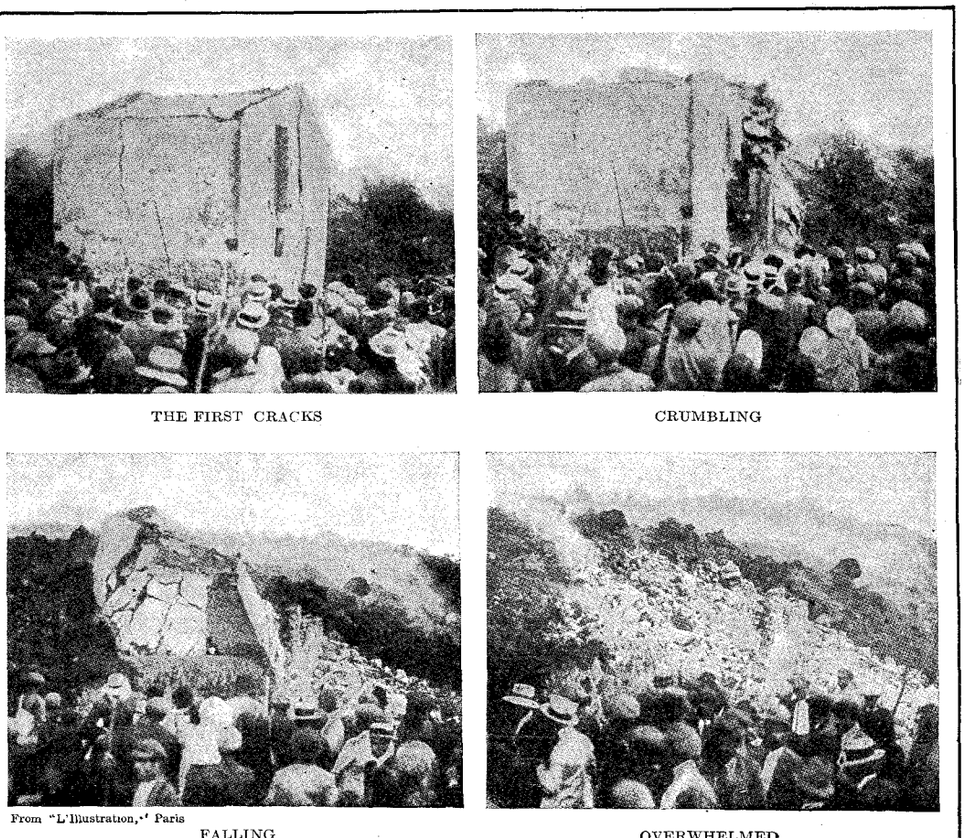
"Dr. A. B. Denisen, director of the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, is equally pronounced. He says: 'The value of the soaps can only lie in their esthetic appeal, and can in no way add to their cleansing qualities. A pure soap, uncolored and unperfumed, with warm water, is probably the most satisfactory.'

"Dr. Malcolm T. McEachern, director-general of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada and president-elect of the American Hospital Association, says: 'It is quite evident that either medicated or perfumed soaps may be more injurious on account of certain ingredients added than the simple, pure, plain soap.'"

ETNA'S SHOW A SOLO PERFORMANCE

THE present eruption of Mt. Etna is a purely individual exhibition and not connected with the activities of any other volcano, not even with near-by Vesuvius and Stromboli. Such is the opinion of Dr. Henry S. Washington, volcanologist at the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, as reported in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"Etna erupts with a sort of irregular regularity, Dr. Washington said, and it sometimes happens that these eruptions correspond with those of Vesuvius. But Etna is isolated while Vesuvius belongs to a whole group of volcanoes extending along the Alban Hills. The other members of this family are now dead, Vesuvius being the only survivor. The difference in the family relationship of Etna and Vesuvius is shown in the different chemical composition of the lava and gases emitted. Stromboli is another isolated individual, and being in moderate eruption at all times naturally does so simultaneously with Vesuvius and Etna. Etna is older than the glacial period and has been periodically erupting since that time. A wide, deep valley down the southeastern slopes was formed by some tremendous eruption in prehistoric times. The first historic eruption occurred in 693 B.C., and was referred to by Aristotle and early Greek and Roman historians. Since then eruptions have been known to occur at fairly frequent intervals, altho during the Middle Ages few records were kept. Since the eruption of 1669, which was one of the greatest of record, it is estimated that the volcano has poured out a cubic mile of lava. Some eruptions, notably those of 1169, 1669, and 1693, have caused great loss of life, as owing to the great fertility of the disintegrated lava the lower slopes of the volcano are among the most densely populated regions of the earth. While not much is known about volcanoes, it is certain, he said, that each draws its stores of lava from near by, probably not more than ten miles beneath the earth's surface; while earthquakes, altho frequently accompanying volcanic eruptions, occur usually from causes entirely different from those to which eruptions are due."



THE FIRST CRACKS — CRUMBLING

From "L'Illustration," Paris

FALLING — OVERWHELMED

ETNA'S LAVA ATTACKING AND CONQUERING A HOUSE

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END OF THE BALLET RUSSE

DEADLIER THAN DEFEAT IN WAR is the defeat that follows lack of money. The Ballet Russe survived the war, but diminishing support has finally brought disbandment. Serge Diaghileff, the Russian enthusiast, who created one of the most brilliant organs of artistic expression of the past century, surrenders to the inevitable. The artists who served under him will still no doubt pursue their vocations in

Illustrations by courtesy of "Musical Courier" (New York)

A WEDDING SATIRIZED BY THE BALLET
The Ballet Russe makes its farewell in this strange work called "Les Noces,"recalling Nijinski's "Jeux."

separate groups of twos and threes, or more, but the brilliant ensemble that created what seemed the only fitting spectacle for emperors and kings is dimmed with the dimming of these august personages. Already laments are arising over the announcement that the recent season of the Diaghileff company in Paris will be its farewell, in the city where it first revealed its splendor to Europe in 1909. Says the editorial writer in *Musical America:*

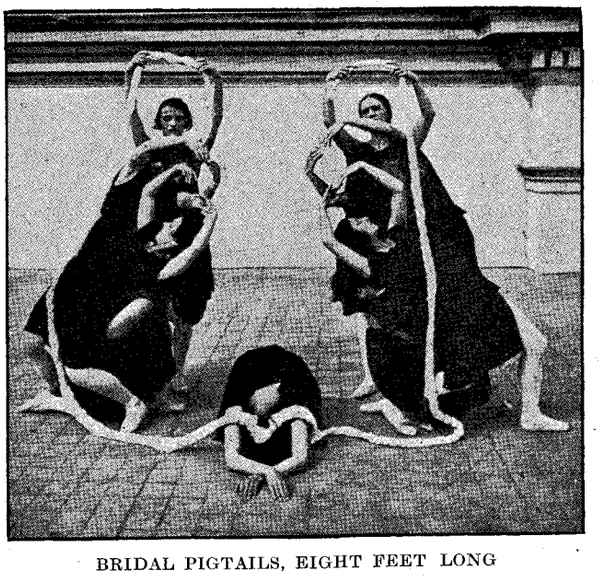
"The Ballet Russe of Diaghileff was a force: a swirling current that caught up and carried on its crest some vital, if scattered, creative tendencies. In the thirteen years since it first published its brilliant and individual message in Western Europe, the Ballet has opened up fascinating paths. It has added a new note to the art of the theater; a note rich in those subtle overtones that are the essence of beauty. Music and painting, no less than dancing, are heavily in debt to these Russians. They were bold, they were sensitive, they were amazingly competent. Now it seems that they have failed. But not before they left a deep impress upon the art of our time, bringing into the theater the huge quality of imagination and the vigor that goes with emotion. Such failure is better than any vulgar victory."

Europe, excluding Russia, has been the field where the Ballet Russe has wielded its greatest influence. America gave it but meager support. Tho furnishing most of the material for this revolutionary organization, Russia still clung to its classic forms, and Diaghileff was obliged to go abroad for freedom and support in carrying out his ideas. In a recent number of *The Freeman,* Arthur Moss dwells upon the rapid rise of the new ballet when once it was freed from the deadening influence of its original setting:

"It brought the art of a painter into the theater. The old conventions of flat backdrops and wings were treated in a new manner. On these limited surfaces, Roerich, Anisfeld, Bakst, Golovin, and Benoist, with their bold use of brilliant color, gave new life to stage decoration. The poetry of the dance was restored from long d suetude. Old-fashioned ballets such as 'Les Sylphides,' were relegated to the background, and real dance-dramas were evolved. The ever-expanding repertoire of Diaghileff's group did more to introduce to the Western World the music of Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Laidov, Tcherepnin, Balakirev, and Stravinsky, than the numerous performances of these works by symphony orchestras. I wonder whether Stravinsky's whole development as a creative artist would have been so brilliant had he not worked through the medium of ballet-composition."

The organization, says Mr. Moss, soon flowered into a harmonious combination of color, music, line and movement. Moreover:

"It presented a unified appeal to eye and ear. Its dancing and miming gave the impression of freedom and spontaneity that come only from perfect artistic discipline. This venturing abroad, coupled with the hospitable receptivity of other lands to the art of this organization, made Diaghileff's Ballet Russe



BRIDAL PIGTAILS, EIGHT FEET LONG
The bride bowed down between her maids, signifying something, so it may be presumed.

more than a national institution. It became a prized international possession. Its influence on the modern theater has been profound and far-reaching. Undoubtedly the principal factor in the success and importance of the Ballet Russe has been its artistic progressiveness. Its only period of stagnation was during the season of 1921, tho even then there were flashes of experimentation. Always in the forefront of the spiritual

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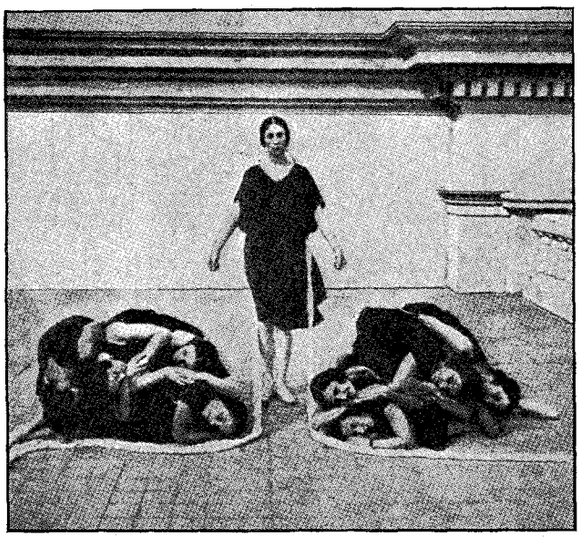
and intellectual advance in stagecraft, the Ballet Russe introduced into the world of the theater the work of Matisse, Picasso, Derain, Larionov, and Gontcharova."

The great personalities of the dance, most of them now heading independent organizations, like Fokine, Bohn, Nijinsky, Pavlowa, Karsavina, Massine and Lopokova, all emerged to fame through this organization. Mr. Moss continues:

"It is remarkable that in its last days the Ballet Russe should



POSITIONS REVERSED BETWEEN BRIDE AND MAIDS

This choreography was devised by Nijinska, sister of the supreme dancer of this group, now retired.

be more spirited and more youthful than when it first burst upon Western Europe. It never displayed more brilliance than in its last presentation of Stravinsky's 'Sacre du Printemps.' It is a pity that America will not see this ballet whose severe modern *decors* by Roerich and amazing choreography by Massine harmonize so well with the strange, elemental, yet highly sophisticated music. In it, La Nijinska, as *la vierge elue*, gave an intelligent and unforgetable interpretation of an exceedingly subtle and difficult rôle. Altogether, the Russians were at their highest pitch artistically in the production of 'Sacre du Printemps.' Now that Diaghileff's group is disbanded, it will be a long day before the world will again see anything of such high artistic quality as this Stravinsky's ballet, or such advanced choreography as the Satie and Cocteau 'Parade,' or even such gorgeous buffoonery as Prokofiev's 'Chout.' Tho national ballets exist, none of them has approached the range and scope of Diaghileff's international Ballet Russe. Even the Swedish Ballet, with its experimental and innovational tendencies, is limited by lack of group spirit and by obvious subordination to its star dancer."

Russia is still busy supplying a new generation of dancers, as we learn from Capt. Hugh M'Culloch, in the New York *Herald:*

"Undisturbed by rumors of wars, the Russian dancers still dance nightly on the ample stage of the Bolshoi Theater. The Revolution has not touched them. They spend the day in practise and in devising gyrations more dazzling and complicated than ever. The number of girls and boys who are in training for the exacting tests required for admission to the ballet is larger than it was in the time of the Czar; and the discipline to which they are subjected has not relaxed in the least. Conservation holds its own in the ballet schools and on the stage; and tho the present rulers in Russia have taken a short-cut in politics, economics and education, the ruler of the Grand Theater insists on every would-be ballerina keeping strictly to the old course of training evolved under the patronage of Emperors, Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses."

We learn that the ex-Imperial ballet of Petrograd will visit America in December and produce ten operas and ten ballets. "This will be the first time in history," says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "that a full Russian ballet has appeared on a foreign stage with its own costumes and decorations."

NONSENSE TO THE RESCUE!

PROFESSORS OF NONSENSE may be difficult to obtain, yet a genial philosopher proposes that we establish Chairs of Pure Nonsense at our universities, where writers might learn playfulness, frivolity, and a merry mood that abhors the crude and clinical realism now known as "devastating." One reaches a point, so the philosopher tells us, "where the mind tires of the clinical spectacle" and develops a great relish for sheer fun. Philosophizing in the *Literary Review of the New York Evening Post*, he observes:

"The fact is that the best nonsense is only a form of satire and one of satire's most telling forms. And surely the nonsense writer is the deepest of all philosophers. His standpoint is a stage beyond the point at which it is possible to formulate any definite philosophical system. His doctrine is that anything may matter intensely and that nothing in particular really matters at all.

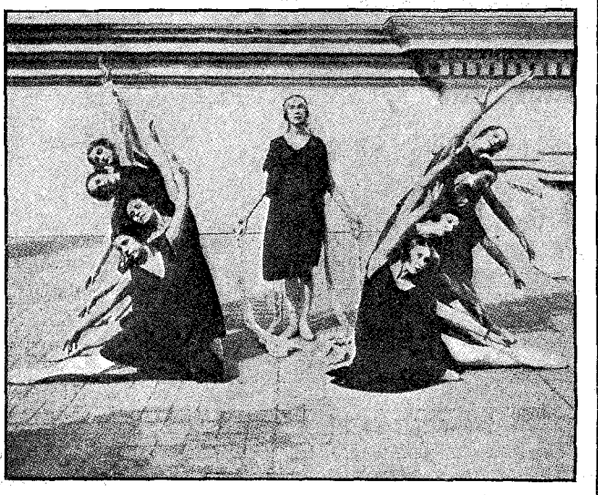
"Ours is an emphatic day. To us anything not only *may* but *does* matter intensely; but we have lost contact with the sense of everything's inherent absurdity. To this a judicious consideration of nonsense writing might restore us. A strange characteristic of our time is that we no longer possess any outstanding practitioners of the art.

"All about us is propaganda and counter-propaganda. It is a great period for groups and alinements, a great period for labels. The nonsense writer, the lunatic of letters at large, is lost in the shuffle. Probably this is because nonsense is—simply nonsense.

"For this reason there is a contention that some are simply born with a sense for nonsense and others may by no means and by no effort acquire it. We ourselves are not so sure that this is the truth. We should prefer to say that many people feel that they simply must preserve their gravity in the fundamental concerns of life. They could not possibly, of course, make a graver mistake.

"It is at least debatable, humbly submits the nonsense writer, that nothing at all in the world is worth taking seriously. Just see what a lot of trouble seriousness makes on every side! That being his basis upon which to proceed, the nonsense writer goes on to exercise his imagination in its purest form, quite uncontaminated by probabilities or any of the world's 'common sense.'

"Yet you, in turn, may charge that we are now taking the nonsense writer seriously. Such an attitude would, we agree,



THE FINALE

In "Les Noces," a ballet by Stravinsky, who has furnished much music for the Ballet Russe in recent years.

be most lamentable. We certainly do not intend to take him seriously. Simply, at the present writing, there seems to be little opportunity for taking him at all. He is conspicuous by his absence among the ready writers of our time. Yet his presence might somewhat alleviate the situation in regard to the present run of 'devastating' novels. An era of Lewis Carroll or of Charles E. Carryl might be welcome now that we have rung so many changes upon realism. At any rate, it is a consideration worth thinking over."

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"WRITING DOWN" AMERICAN LITERATURE

"WRITING UP POE," as our English cousins are so fond of doing, has come to the point of disclosing a cloven hoof. At least the Boston *Transcript* is inclined to view the frequent writing up of Poe as a veiled effort to write down American letters—particularly the New England brand. And Poe is chosen as the symbol of this effort because of a supposed antagonism between him and New England. "It often strikes an American reader," says our Boston contemporary, "that the greater part of the zeal which English critics show in Poe's behalf is not at all on Poe's account. It rests, on the contrary, on a zest for the quarrels which he had with his American contemporaries, and particularly in the quarrel which he is assumed to have had—tho in simple fact there was never any such quarrel—with the literary men of New England." What *The Transcript* finds in one of London's formidable organs of literary opinion is "not that our English friends love Poe more, but literary America less." Thus:

"A recent review in the London *Times Literary Supplement* of Dr. John W. Robertson's 'Psychopathic Study' of Poe affords an instance of this spirit. The review goes quite out of its way to assume that the literary defamation which Poe suffered was traceable to his 'attacks on the literary nullities of New England.' The 'literary nullities' whom Poe attacked were such men as Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell, who may have been 'nullities' relatively to the British poets and essayists of the early Victorian period, but who, nevertheless, seem to be holding their own fairly well, even in literature as it is now read and judged in England, with Englishmen of the period, and who at any rate never resented Poe's attacks. The treatment of Poe in Lowell's 'Fable for Critics' was less caustic than its treatment of the New England authors themselves, and it contains in reality about the highest praise awarded in that skit to any poet. If Emerson called Poe the 'jingle man' it was not for any personal reason at all, but because he did not like jingles—and who shall say that Poe, in his popular pieces, did not jingle? Poe's worst enemies, outside of himself, were in the New York set, which included Griswold, even tho Griswold happened to have been born in Vermont. As this is the second or third scourging reference in the *Times Literary Supplement*, in observations connected with the subject of Poe's life and writings, to the New England nullities, we are forced to the conclusion that *The Times* is rather more deeply interested in writing the literary Yankees down than it is in writing Poe up.

"We may note another rather picturesque instance of touchiness regarding American ways in this criticism of Dr. Robertson's book just referred to. Quite gratuitously, the reviewer resents sharply the suggestion of Dr. Robertson that 'Berkeley's name is honored because it was adopted by the University of California.' Of course, the University of California is not named after Bishop Berkeley. The city in which it is situated is called Berkeley, and it was indeed so called, when it was founded, with the intention of honoring Bishop Berkeley. The point clearly made by the *Times Literary Supplement* is that if the university has been called after Bishop Berkeley that would not be an honor, but a derogation, a reproach. As to this, it can only be regretted that the English reviewer is disposed so to regard it. We have 'dishonored' a great many Englishmen, and a great many English places, by a similar transfer of English names, with an intention which at least has been respectful. If the practise is painful or irritating to our English friends, it should be discontinued for all time."

So far as Poe is concerned, *The Transcript* can see no need of any English defense of his fame at the present time, particularly against any supposed ill-will of his fellow countrymen.

"Poe certainly had enemies enough while living, and Griswold's attack in his memoir proves that some of them did not cease to be his enemies after his death. But we fancy that his fame has no enemies at the present time. Certainly there are none in New England, which Poe himself hated so cordially during the last and darkest years of his life, for the act of the Boston City Council in removing Poe's name from the poor square which bore it was an act of pure ignorance, and it was corrected in the restoration of the name by the succeeding council when *The Transcript* called attention to the singular and deplorable error. All that has been written about Poe in New England in recent years has been in praise of him, or in extenuation of his faults. But as we have suggested, Poe needs friends in this generation, and it is encouraging to see that his name and fame find warm defenders in that country which still holds highest aloft the flaming torch of English letters."

THE POETS IN REVOLT

THE POET IS BEGINNING TO FEEL the burden of prohibition—not prohibition of alcohol, especially or exclusively, but the spirit of prohibition abroad in the land. The poet, according to Edgar Lee Masters, "necessarily reacts to the conditions under which he lives; so that the state of the country may have very much to do with poetry." One of the possible consequences foreseen by Mr. Masters is that the poet may be absorbed in the confusion and materialism surrounding him and vitiate his art with the futility of daily things. Speaking generally of the creative function, he asks what artists can do "as against the censorship which paralyzes the movie," for instance? His article appears in *Poetry* (Chicago) and continues in this vein:

"An artist sees a truth, and imagines a story in pictures in which to set it forth. Immediately the hand of the censor is laid upon him, he can not show certain types of character; he can not portray certain of the events of life; he can not deal with certain property trespasses. He must dodge between these prohibitions; and his story comes forth mutilated; it is robbed of the strength and meaning that he could give it.

"The different States have laws on these things; certain phases of life are banned in the Southern States, and others in other States. Then there is the national censor who takes his cue from the churches, the 'Fundamentalists.' What can be done? These crudities can not be satirized. They are slippery protoplasm which flies in the face if it be stept upon. It can not be shamed, taught, injured, or put down.

"This matter of the censorship has been laid upon books. The courts take a hand; and a book that has cost the author great labor and time is hobbled or thrown out. The prospect of this interference terrifies a writer; he begins to dodge, to shade off, to compromise with his creation. The mob psychology gets into his being at last, and enervates his hand. For great poets, great audiences are required; and only in a vital age like the Elizabethan or the Periclean is the greatest work done. A people that hears and considers every new thing brings to flower poets and creative artists."

From this he turns to some of the conditions of living in this country to-day:

"First there is Prohibition as to the law and hootch in everybody's pocket that wants it. Great thoughts do not come out of sneaks and cowards; nor out of sullen rebellion against interference with private life. Drink as it is a part of living, of association, of hospitality, and for its physiological effect has always paralleled creative work. It is linked to it in virtue of the mere matter of personal liberty also. There can not be the greatest art where there is meanness and fanaticism, malice, blackmailing and intermeddling. Look how one thing leads to another; cigarets are banned in Utah and Colorado, and the anti-tobacco societies are at work to prohibit tobacco all over the land. Constitutional provisions are no ban to these raids upon liberty. All the States forbid a State religion and guarantee freedom of worship; yet two States, Arkansas and Oklahoma, have legislated against the teaching of the Darwinian theory of evolution. What is this but creating a State religion? It is that and nothing else; for the theory of evolution is held to undermine the story of creation as set forth in Genesis, and the divinity of Christ as set forth in the New Testament. Bryan is going about the country proposing that the salaries of teachers who teach evolution be taken from them. 'Starve them out, and they won't blaspheme,' are his words in substance. No one revels at these monstrous tyrannies; no one laughs; we just endure. The Fundamentalists swarm in the West and howl for a literal interpretation of the Bible—and these strange laws result. The whole theory of our Republic has collapsed; and the doctrine

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prevails that everything is subject to a vote, and that any law is good that the majority wants. No fundamental right will remain when the Fundamentalists shall have finished."

The question what is to be done is answered by Mr. Masters in a recommendation to take away the support from the feet of the reformer. Thus:

"The country must come to a basis of rationalism in thought and belief; we must follow Whitman's advice to the States: obey little, resist *much;* we must be free to be better artists."

The country never will, declares the Philadelphia *Record.* But it sees "a middle ground that must be reached—and the name of that delectable land is Tolerance."

The writer of the "Reviewer's Notebook" in *The Freeman* touches on the same theme. "You can never tell, in a society like ours," he writes, "a society like the sea with its mass impulses, its tidal impulses, but without the rhythm, or the logicality of the sea, a society that 'moveth altogether if it move at all,' you can never tell upon what frail cabin on the coast the terrible surf is going to break." Mr. Brooks, to brush away his anonymity, continues:

"It is not that anything is going to happen; it is merely that anything, literally anything, *might* happen. It might become a penal offense to have 'The Origin of Species' in one's house or to be caught reading Rabelais on a park bench: is it not already so, in the State I inhabit, to have on one's mantel a clock that is set to 'daylight-saving' time? There is no more rhyme or reason in this matter than there is in the play of lightning in the summer sky: any bolt may strike, anywhere, at any time. Or rather there is one rhyme, one reason, one hidden law which the dire force obeys: it is the law of the will, the inscrutable will, of the largest majority, and it ever descends, with a meteor's rush, on the 'rights,' as they used to be called, of the individual. The right to think, the right to speak, the right to believe, conceive, imagine according to the convolutions of one's own mind: that is what to-day calls aloft for justification, what lies behind the question of the censorship. But the game of literature can not be carried on indefinitely at any such pitch as that; what it needs is peace and quiet and to be let alone, and that is the happy state it is continually on the point of losing. Not merely in America, not merely since the war.

"Not to press the point too far into the abstract, has it ever been sufficiently considered to what an extent the general will to exist as a nation has acted as a check, in America, on the free development of the individual? The question is one for another Tocqueville, but we are plainly suffering now from the inevitable effects of the racial intermixture of the last half-century. The less a population has by nature in common the more it tends to impose upon itself a forced unity, the result being that the national will and the individual will come to be opposed to one another—a condition that is virtually bound to continue until the nation has really achieved the unity which, as a nation, it is driven to seek. Who can say how long a time the process will require or whether it will ever reach its consummation? We only know that so long as it lasts the life of the individual is destined to be subjected to the steam-roller of the majority; and to the sense of this is to be attributed, no doubt, most of the defiant individualism of recent years."

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MISS VIOLET McDOUGAL

Appointed by Governor Walton of Oklahoma to wear its bays.

A LAUREATE FOR OKLAHOMA

IT IS A DUTY, perhaps, to keep a census of the poets laureate. And New York has become aware of the latest appointee through her visit to the metropolis. Besides, we are told, her first lines were printed in a New York paper. She is Miss Violet McDougal of Oklahoma and she is aged 25, tho the Brooklyn *Eagle* gallantly declares that she is "apparently aged only 20." Wherewith it proceeds with information that we cheerfully pass on:

"Her cheeks are pink, her eyes are blue, her pen and ink and rhythm are true. She had her first poem printed in the New York *Times* eight years ago. She was backed for her appointment by the Writer's Guild of Oklahoma City, the Poetry Guild of Norman, where she graduated at the State University, and most of the women's clubs of Oklahoma.

"Youthful? Nonsense. Poets have no age. Miss Violet is precisely as old as James MacPherson when he puzzled the literary world with 'Ossian'; two years older than Bryant when he brought out 'Thanatopsis.'

"To be sure, he had published one book of verse when he was 14, but he never expected anything in it to live. Miss Violet's first book is to come out shortly. She collaborated in it with her sister, also a genius, Miss Mary Carmack McDougal. There's nothing egoistic or fame-grasping about Miss Violet. Let us apostrophize the Girl Laureate of Oklahoma in the lines of 'Denver' Smith's classic:

> Your years are few, your life is new,
> your soul untried, and yet,
> Our trail is in the Kimmeridge
> clay and the scarp of the
> Purbeck flag.
> We have left our bones in the
> Bagshot stones, and deep in
> the coraline crag;
>
> Our life is old, our love is old, and
> death shall come amain;
> Should it come to-day, what man may say we shall not live again?

"So, welcome, warmly welcome is Miss Violet to New York! Her soul can not long remain untried in this metropolis. In the years to come may she have the name and the fame and the range of experience of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. No poet can ripen fully in the atmosphere of an oil-gusher commonwealth."

Miss McDougal is the second woman appointed to this office by a Governor of a State. Recently we reported on Mrs. Miller's appointment to the similar office in Colorado, since which time we have had reminders that Miss Ina Coolbrith is regarded by Californians as their laureate. We apologize for the lack of gallantry to her elders in quoting the remark that Miss McDougal is "considered the prettiest of her sex to receive such an appointment." Recently she received by mail and without warning "an engraved document two feet high and one foot across, bearing the gold seal of the sovereign State and the Governor's own signature." We hope to reproduce specimens of her work on our Poetry Page at an early date.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE METHODIST SPLIT ON RUSSIA'S NEW CHURCH

THE MOST TERRIBLE LEGACY OF THE WAR, Russia is the subtlest mystery the world has known. Either it is a land where even hope is stagnant or a new Canaan for the weary and opprest. Recent events connected with the visit of the Methodist "embassy"—Bishop Edwin Blake and Dr. L. O. Hartman—to the All-Russian Church Council, which has reorganized the Orthodox Church and ousted the old leaders, conspire to add to the riddle. The visit of the two Methodist leaders to Russia and their recall by the Methodist Board of Bishops was reported in these pages on May 26. "Neither red nor pink," they have returned, avowedly imprest with the integrity of the new Russian church leaders and with the possibilities for a reformation. And after publication here of Bishop Blake's address to the All-Russian Church Council and of Dr. Hartman's report of the occasion and of his reassertion of his belief in the sincerity of the principals in the new movement a new note of sympathy for the two Methodists and of concern for the Russian people is found in some of the denominational papers. But in their own communion Bishop Blake and Dr. Hartman apparently fail, in the main, to produce the conviction that they did not "misrepresent Methodism" in Russia, and that they themselves were not the victims of subterfuge. The Bolshevist leaders are not lightly rid of the opprobrium which has fallen so heavily on their outspoken materialism, and their effort to bolster up the new church as a barrier against the "corruption" of the old is regarded as but another attempt to hoodwink the world. Contradiction seems to be the essence of the situation. Some observers accuse Captain Francis McCullagh, Irish Catholic, former British Army officer, and well-known newspaper correspondent, of having been influenced by his faith in his report in the New York *Herald* charging that the trial and execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch was due, not to the Catholic Vicar-General's political activities, but to his religious faith. Dramatically enough, it is a Methodist weekly which springs to Captain McCullagh's side and holds him up as a criterion for fair and accurate reporting. The "facts" in the Russian situation, for which many of our readers have asked us, must remain a matter of choice until history winnows the chaff from the grain. *The Nation* (New York), noticing recent gestures toward that country, believes that "slowly, but surely, Russia is losing the pariah stigma." To Samuel Spewack, Moscow correspondent of the New York *World*, himself Russian born, his native land is still a mystery, the core of which is in "the Kremlin, where the rulers of Russia live and work . . . a huge medieval monastery."

SOME OF THE NEW APOSTLES OF RUSSIA

"The brainiest man in the Russian Church to-day" is Vedensky, the beardless man in the center of this group of "reform" leaders, who "aim to bring Christianity back to the life of the first three centuries."

So much for a survey, incomplete as it must be. A mass of material has been and is being written on both sides of the religious question. Dr. Hartman insists in believing that the All-Russian Church Conference was a bona-fide gathering and that a great religious reformation has begun. Writing in *Zion's Herald*, of which he is the editor, he urges that "it is therefore incumbent upon our Methodist leaders to cease being led by sensational newspapers into embarrassing situations, and to begin to lend encouragement to these fellow Christians across the sea who are striving under very difficult circumstances to reshape their church after the true pattern of Christ." Of Vedensky, the newly appointed Archbishop of Moscow, and one of the leaders in the new church, Dr. Hartman writes, he is "the brainiest man in the Russian Church to-day." He "deeply resents the charge that the Soviet Government is controlling the Church, and says: 'We believe that the Church of Christ is much greater than any government, and should not be under it. But it is true that many of us believe that the Church should have much in harmony with communism. We aim to bring Christianity back to the life of the first three centuries.'" But Archbishop Tikhon "failed, and was swept off the stage as a hopeless reactionary." When the famine was at its worst a delegation of citizens asked that the "superfluous" church treasures be sold, and the proceeds used to buy food for the starving. Tikhon refused, and the Government issued "the famous decree for the confiscation of the useless jewels that the hungry might be fed." But "in no case had the ikons, crosses, banners or other symbols of worship been disturbed."

Objection is not made, however, against the observations of Dr. Hartman, but against the "blessing of communism" by Bishop Blake. After referring to the promise of the Soviet Government to "redress the wrongs of the toiling multitudes who hitherto have been exploited and opprest, Bishop Blake said, as the authorized version of his address gives it, "Speaking for myself alone, I do not see how the Church of Jesus Christ can hesitate or hold back from an adventure so full of possible good to mankind. . . . It is given to this council, if it will, to show beyond a peradventure that the Church of Christ

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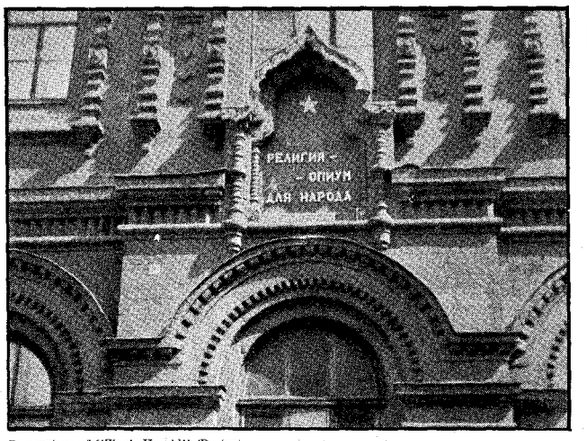
is ready to give its heart and hand to any and every government that dedicates itself to the service of the poor and opprest." From Paris Bishop Blake writes that he does not approve, and never has endorsed, the Soviet form of government, but that, "as every Christian should be," he is in sympathy with its aims to secure to the Russian people "the full and rightful fruits of their own toil, and to bring them those blessings and comforts which nature and God intended for all men and not for a privileged few."

The reading of the address, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "convinces one that the Bishop was imprest with the avowed purpose of the Soviet Government." And Dr. Hartman's report of the meeting "makes it plain that he believes the Soviet Government is sincere in its profest support of the Church." Let us, then, "accept the statements of these Christian gentlemen and pay less attention to the press reports that represent the conditions in Russia as being most deplorable. If the representatives who met in Moscow are sincere, and if 'a great religious reformation has begun,' those people deserve our moral support, our prayers, and such financial aid as we can give them." "Possibly," comments *The Christian Guardian*, a Methodist organ of Toronto, "the Soviet is not quite so bad as many have been painting it." *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) accepts Dr. Hartman's report with "a high degree of approbation. That does not mean Russia is all right. It has its diabolical crimes this day. But we forget that there were other days when we kept official diplomatic company with Russia under the Czar. We forget that between 1905 and 1908 that worthy's government 'executed some 4,000 prisoners, expelled 74,000 persons, supprest more than a thousand newspapers, and inflicted torture on a great number of prisoners.'" These figures, we are told, were gathered and proved long before Bolshevism was dreamed of.

But strong disapprobation of Bishop Blake's "blessing of Communism" marks the comment of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist). From every standpoint, we are told, it "was a false move, a philosophical and a practical mistake—to use a mild phrase. It has to be disowned." Many things, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, the metropolitan Methodist weekly, "point to the probability that the primary purpose and one conspicuous result of the All-Russian Church Council was to transfer the ecclesiastical machinery to a group of 'red' priests who might use it in the interest of the Soviet Government—as it was formerly used in the support of the monarchy." The Soviet leaders are "openly atheistic, tho they have learned that they can not eradicate religion from the Russian people. Failing to destroy it, they will, if possible, utilize it to impart its sanctions to their propaganda. Is it wise to commit the Methodist Episcopal Church to such a policy on the judgment of a single man, even the best?" Remarking that the Methodist Church has responsibilities in Italy and Slavic States, and that Rome dailies warned Italians of the peril of allowing "such a radical crew to intrench itself on Monte Mario," *The Advocate* asks, "Is it not fair to raise the question whether the diplomats of a 'World-Church' have done wisely to ignore the probable consequences of their public acts and words?"

Turning elsewhere we find it suggested by Dr. Hartman and openly charged by others that Captain Francis McCullagh was animated purely by hostility to Bolshevism and lealty to his own faith in imputing the cause of Monsignor Butchkavitch's trial and execution to the Bolshevist leaders' prejudice against religion. Monsignor Butchkavitch, writes Bishop Blake, was sentenced to death, "not because he had taught the catechism to children, but because he was convicted of treasonable acts against his own government. . . . It is not without significance that a large part of the news from Russia comes through Roman Catholic sources." "The testimony of Captain McCullagh," writes Professor Jerome Davis in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), "is, of course, open to question. His unsupported word would not be sufficient to convict in any of our own courts of law." Professor Davis, who is head of the Department of Sociology in Dartmouth College, and spent three years in Russia during and following the war, writes that Captain McCullagh's description of Krylenko, prosecutor in the case, as a "bloodthirsty beast" does not "lend conviction as to the impartiality of its author." The official Bolshevist report of Krylenko's



By courtesy of "Zion's Herald" (Boston)

"RELIGION—THE OPIATE OF THE PEOPLE"

So runs the Bolshevist slogan inscribed above the gateway to the Kremlin, which, we are told, may have been true under the "benevolent despots of the eighteenth century."

speech, translated, reads, we are told, "I demand the death penalty, not because we are bloodthirsty, but because it is necessary to make people understand that we will allow no one to attempt to overthrow the revolutionary people's government with impunity." "We know also," says the writer, "that the Bolshevists officially state that he was executed for treason." Professor Davis quotes Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in New York, and Senator William E. Borah as being confirmed in this opinion. Speaking for itself *The Christian Century* confesses that it does not share "the superheated emotions" of its journalistic neighbors. Rather, it finds "a substantial element of truth in the legend posted at the gate of the Kremlin that 'religion is the opiate of the people,'" since the "benevolent despots of the eighteenth century . . . valued it as an instrument of control, an agency for rendering people contented without liberty."

But Captain McCullagh "is one of the best-known foreign correspondents in the world," says the New York *Christian Advocate*, "and has repeatedly proved not only his ability to get the facts but his accuracy in reporting them." It is true that he is an Irish Catholic, "but only Klansmen would accept this as convincing evidence that he is a liar in the face of his long and honorable journalistic career." Recently, we are told, Captain McCullagh lectured in the Hall of King's College, London, on "The Persecution of the Russian Clergy," and was heard by distinguished clerics of all faiths. He was introduced by Lord Burnham as "a fellow journalist of the highest enterprise, the utmost veracity, and one who was fearless in speech and action." His representation of the existing situation, as it relates to the Russian Church, says *The Advocate*, is of the keenest interest in view of what has recently occurred:

"The result of the persecution of the Patriarch Tikhon and of the machinations of the Reds is that the whole machinery of the Orthodox Church is now in the hands of a Bolshevist gang. It is an exact parallel to the case of Russia itself; and, considering the vast number of illiterates that there are in Russia and the fact that their best religious chiefs are all dead or exiled or in prison, the injury which this Red Church will do to Orthodox Christianity will, in my opinion, far surpass the material injury done to Russia by Bolshevism."

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LIVE "COPY" FOR THE CHURCH

THE CHURCH'S MERCHANDISE, the most valuable in the world, needs no advertising, it has generally been supposed, since it is free for the asking and generally available. But we are in an age when thoughtful religious leaders are beginning to apply the methods of industry to the business of the Church, and most denominations at least advertise their weekly song, sermon and worship. This, it now seems, is not enough. The Church and its business need publicity, and an advertising man, who is also a pastor, tells us how to get it. What we need, says Frederick E. Potter, head of a London advertising agency, is the application of "sanctified common sense" to the problems of the Church. Mr. Potter was addressing the Department of Church Advertising at the recent convention in Atlantic City of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. He is well qualified to give advice, since for nearly forty years he has been a member of the Christian Church, for thirty-six years a Methodist lay preacher, for twenty-six years an advertising agent in London, and for some years a Rotarian. As he is quoted in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist),

"The Church stands for the regeneration of the individual, the standard of the Golden Rule, the building of the City of God upon the earth, the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of man, and the final redemption of mankind. Its business is to proclaim, to advertise, to make known the 'good news' caroled by the angels on the first Christmas Day. The Church has nothing to hide, to be ashamed of, but a glorious message to be trumpeted forth to humanity. While deprecating sensationalism and any commercialization of the Church, I advocate the forceful but tactful use of every legitimate and suitable form of publicity."

Bill-posting opportunities should be seized, says Mr. Potter, and notice boards should be "conspicuous, artistic, and complete in essential information." All announcements should be seemly, carrying only good live "copy." What to avoid in "copy" is suggested in the following notice displayed in a cultured American city. "Topic: The Unpardonable Sin! A Bright and Joyous Service! All are Welcome." Notices should be placed in hotels, apartment houses, stores, railway depots and in other suitable places for which permission can be obtained; a well-produced magazine should be distributed, and, above all, the press should not be neglected. Welcome reporters, suggests Mr. Potter. "Make a fuss over them, and study their comfort and convenience." On occasion united processions of Sunday-schools or church organizations give local publicity of compelling character which can not be overlooked, and then there is the important item of cooperative church publicity, as presented on such occasions as Peace Day, Mother's Day, or at some other time when it is agreed to emphasize some great truth or to celebrate some anniversary. But, warns Mr. Potter:

"Don't leave the advertising in the minister's hands. Many folks expect the parson to do everything. This is largely the layman's job, and to be done with enthusiasm. The Christian man is the only one who has full reason to be an optimist. Good measure, heaped up and running over, is the spirit in which to tackle this matter. Let your message be clear, dignified and easy-to-be-understood by the people.

"The use by the great agencies of the Church of publicity is growing and justifying itself. Missionary societies have adopted it. The biggest society of its character is the British and Foreign Bible Society, with an income of £366,912 for last financial year, during which 8,679,384 volumes were issued. It has circulated or helped to publish the Scripture in 558 languages. The Bible Society for years has found regular, explanatory and informed advertising sufficiently satisfactory to be a regular part of its operations. On my last day in London I met the secretaries to discuss the next campaign. Good advertising means good finance. It is stated that one religious organization in Great Britain has commenced the publication of 40,000,000 pamphlets for propagandist purposes. It may be easily guessed the teaching is heterodox.

"I am a member of the Temperance and Social Welfare Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. We have a publicity man, a magazine, use the advertising columns of the press, and are exerting a mighty influence. We are emulating the amazing lead given by the United States in casting off the shackles of the saloon! Issued over one-half a million pamphlets in one year. This address can not do justice to a vast and important subject; it can only be suggestive and stimulative. Let all interested talk up the Church; be proud of its mission; rejoice in its accomplishments; believe in its future; advertise it in their lives.

"May I suggest that when all has been done 'the goods' within should not belie the window-display. Let praise and prayer, music and preaching, brotherliness and atmosphere, all combine to retain those who have accepted the printed, written or spoken invitation, 'Come with us and we will do thee good.'"

THE RELIGIOUS DETECTIVE

RELIGIOUS SPIES? Yes, the Church is full of them. They are found in pulpit and pew, trying to trip some one into a heretical saying, attempting to catch a brother in some utterance that they think is not in accord with the truth —the truth as they see it. Their voluminous reports are spread on the printed page, as witness the secular and denominational press during the past few months, and shrieked from the pulpit and the public platform, until the air has been made almost sulfuric with flaming accusation. But, we are told, there is nothing to warrant church people in making religious detectives of themselves, in spying on the faith of other believers. The remark, says *The Continent*, is illuminated by the public statement of the head of a detective agency that the practical business of a detective is not to see whether his victim is right or not, but to show that he is wrong, and to make him wrong if he is not wrong actually. This, we are told, is probably the tendency of the religious detective also. It was stated at the recent Presbyterian General Assembly that so-called rationalism is not prevalent in the church. This, in the eyes of the religious detective, says the Presbyterian journal, is plain rebellion. Has not the religious detective been watching his brethren? "Does he not keep a record? If the Church is not shot through with infidelity, if the ministers are not disloyal to their vows, if the church is not being endangered, then what becomes of the endless pages written to prove that evil is rampant and the real gospel is nowhere to be heard?" No simon-pure religious detective could thus let himself be put in the wrong.

Another distinguishing mark of the religious detective is his "certainty that he himself has all the right of belief and loyalty." His ostensible standard is the truth, the Bible, the creed of faith. But he can not agree that any one else can take the same standard and differ with him. That is heresy, and the men are traitors to their church and enemies of God. All this, says *The Continent*, "is infinitely sad."

"The church is apt for a time to see a good deal of it. Good men will feel that they do God service in directing attention to extremists and branding them as typical instances. Moreover, such activity in censorious attacks makes new extremists. That is one of the painful results of theological discussion. It forces a certain type of mind to declare itself as extravagantly as the vocabulary will allow. Honesty seems to demand it. Opinions tentatively held become irrevocable. Thoughts in solution now crystallize. Men who have been going along with their work placidly suddenly take sides. Thus it comes about that the aftermath of a discussion furnishes material for more of it. The detective says, 'I told you so,' without realizing that he has helped to make it so. Already such expressions are appearing.

"Doubtless the detective has his place of service. Only a special type of man is fitted for it, fortunately, and most men will go on their way doing their daily duty, observing rather than aiding the men who enjoy this form of ministry. This will be true of the rank and file of the church. The ministers will go forward with the saving Gospel, leading their people into larger dedication and richer stewardship. The Sunday-school teachers will gather their students around them as before, sending them away with fuller knowledge of the truth. So the kingdom will advance, even tho more slowly."

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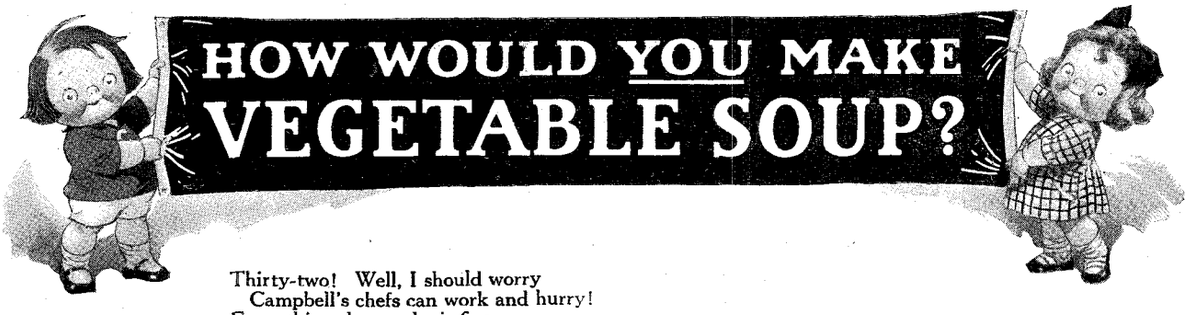


Thirty-two! Well, I should worry
Campbell's chefs can work and hurry!
Everything they make is fine
But Vegetable's the soup for mine!

No doubt if you wished to go to all the trouble and expense of making your own vegetable soup, it would be good soup. But even then—

Would you be able to extract all the nutritious juices from the joint of the beef richest in appetizing flavor to make your broth or stock?

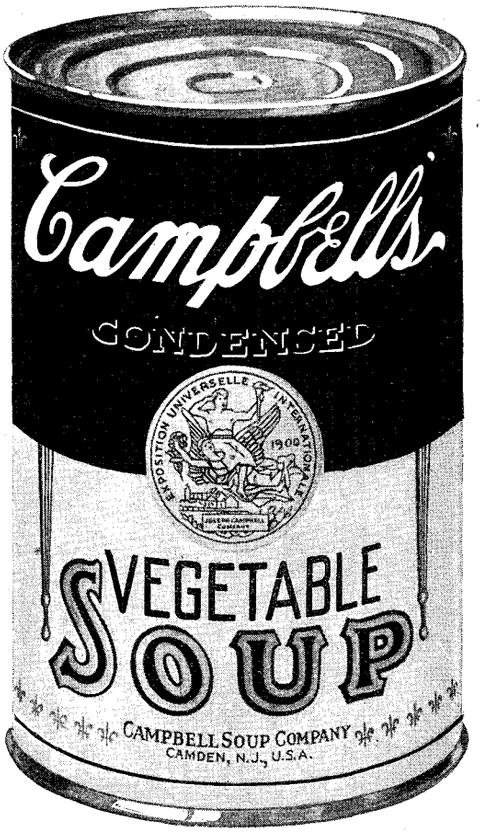
Would you insist upon your dealer delivering Chantenay carrots just because you know them to be unsurpassed in flavor and color?

Would the corn have to be Country Gentleman and would the potatoes have to come from Maine simply because the finest potatoes in the country are grown there?

Would you search through all the markets of the world to make sure that each ingredient was the very finest that could be obtained?

Would you use thirty-two different ingredients, including fifteen tempting vegetables, invigorating beef broth, substantial cereals, fresh herbs and dainty seasoning?

Yet all of these things are done for you in Campbell's Vegetable Soup!



Delightful variety in Campbell's Soups

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mutton
Beef	Ox Tail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken Gumbo (Okra)	Tomato
Consommé	Tomato-Okra
Julienne	Vegetable
Mock Turtle	Vegetable-Beef
Vermicelli-Tomato	

We can supply your grocer with any of these soups

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SPRING has heaped up for herself such an amount of adulation that the truth (according to the year 1923 at least) can do her no harm. And here it is served up in the *Nation and the Athenæum* (London).

SPRING POET'S PASTORAL

By Herbert E. Palmer

"Spring, the glad Spring!" Nay, Spring is melancholy.
Ten thousand poets have sung a pleasing folly.
I, lean, light runner, will declare the truth.

Spring is a time of striving, travailing, ruth,
Of infancy, and not of triumphing youth
(Two Springs there may be, but the first's unluscious).
She cries, yearns, wails, aspires, moans, gasps for breath,
Like a poor baby betwixt life and death
Seeking to grow, and in pain, and woefully conscious.

She is always down in the dumps, or away in a flush,
Heart in gold shoes, or flame-high when the South wind flies,
Fire turning to trammelling gloom 'neath sky and green bush,
And the human mind goes with her, and suffers likewise.

The bush is not green enough, clouds fleck the skies,
And harper and troubadour, good journalist
(The bad lie abed) wail to God, clench a fist,
And wish she'd have done with her tricks and her lies.

All's well in the morning when the sun shines
And you rise fresh, and early go seek Earth's fair violet;
But at three in the afternoon how the soul pines!
And so heavy those sins that we fain would forget!

For then, when the woodlands are wanning and wet,
And the sleet flies down past the feathery larches,
All frail life sobbing 'neath budding tree-arches,
I wish I were back in old-fashioned December,
Roasting a nut on a hot Christmas ember,
Or hurrahing the gale and the wild white smother.
Ah Spring! Naughty Spring! Neither one thing nor other.

THE modernist who does not want easy poetry will scoff at this. But it is a fair mid-summer-night's dream and evokes dream also. It is from the July *Contemporary Verse:*

MOON-MADNESS

By Victor Starbuck

They did not know that the moon had shone
All night across my face:
And they marveled why I wandered alone
Picking up acorns and pebbles of stone
In a solitary place.

How should they know I had dreamed all night
With the moonbeams on my eyes
Of a goddess slender and tall and white
Who walked in a garden of strange delight
In the regions of Paradise?

They wondered why I was rapt and pale,
Haggard and ill at ease:
For they did not know I had watched a sail
Like a shimmering mist where the dream-winds fail
On magical, moon-bright seas.

And they questioned, "Why does he linger there
Where the grass is withered and dead,
With dry leaves tangled among his hair,
And fingers that tremble, and eyes astare?
"He is mad, quite mad," they said.

They could not know of the songs I heard
In the fair Moon-Gardens; nor why
I listened there for a whispered word,
And started at pipe of a sudden bird
Or wept when the wind went by.

WE might impute Mr. Douglas Fairbanks as the blame for this poem, at least to some extent, for it has the same galloping gait of that gentleman of the movies. Mr. Bynner confides it to *The Nation* (New York).

AROUND ROBIN HOOD'S BARN

By Witter Bynner

He had been on an errand. And when he came back,
In order not to be given the sack,
He had to present the conventional yarn
And put his employers off the track;
He really had been around Robin Hood's Barn.

His errand was selling particular bonds
To particular patrons and taking commands
And earning commission and salary too.
But when maples were magic and willows were wands—
Although an American, what could he do?

He had started to find Mr. Thingamajig,
An excellent buyer, in spite of his wig.
But, taking beforehand a spin in the park,
Anthony found himself wanting to dig
With two little children—a curious lark.

The spade was a plaything. But, digging by turns
At the edge of a rock in a cluster of ferns,
They opened the way and descended, as tho
It were one of their usual daily concerns
To continue as far as a tunnel might go.

And that's how they happened on people and found
That time travels right-about under the ground:
It was Merrie Olde England, no question at all.
So they tiptoed along without making a sound
Till they came to a gate at the end of a wall—

And almost went in, for they noticed a tree
And they counted one thousand six hundred and three
Of the trimmest red cherries, enough for the trio;
But someone exclaimed what they thought was "Dear me!"
Though the somebody really had said "Dio mio!"

Behind them, unnoticed, a monk had arrived;
And Anthony, listening closely, contrived
To interpret the fact, though the fellow looked shabby,
That he and four others had somehow survived
The Alps and the Channel, to visit an Abbey.

And up stood a building the cherries had hidden.
And just as the trio decided, as bidden,
To go on their way without even a bite,
A man, on a horse that had surely been ridden,
With reins in his left hand and bow in his right,

Jumped over the wall from the road and then peered
At the heels of the monk he so slightly revered
And announced—"I am Robin Hood. Enter and eat!"
And he whistled and shot seven monks through the beard
And the abbot as well, without leaving his seat.

There were orchards and vineyards and cellars and stores
Of everything edible. "All of it yours!"
Said Robin Hood, easily, drinking some wine
And breaking in windows and opening doors.
"You're welcome," he said, "to this abbey of of mine."

They entered it gladly. They never had seen
Clothing on anyone nearly so green,
Nor friendlier manners than Robin Hood had.
"I mean what I say and I say what I mean,"
He said and he meant. So of course they were glad.

"The barn is mine too," he remarked, as they ended
Consuming three times the amount they intended.
But they never looked into it, being so full,
Though Anthony thought that a monk was offended
Who stood in a doorway considering wool.

They just walked around it to find their way out.
And they tried to thank Robin Hood. "Yes? What about?"
Was all he would answer and galloped away. . . .
The adventure had happened, beyond any doubt;
Yet what in the world could poor Anthony say?

He said he had heard of a probable buyer
(The world was to blame that an excellent liar
Had taken the place of an excellent youth)
And had chased him and missed him and punctured a tire
(Who really would rather have told them the truth).

G. S. B., well known to readers here, steps out of his anonymity for once in the national farm magazine, *Farm and Fireside* (New York).

A SWING SONG

By George S. Bryan

In the grassy, shade-strewn orchards of the joyous Long Ago,
Vacant swings are waiting idly for the friends they used to know—
For the friends whose laughter mingled once with many a merry cry.
In those blossom-haunted borders of the days gone by.
To and fro the swings would go, while the soft spring breeze
Stirred the petals down like snow from the apple trees;
To and fro, now high, now low, while glad hours used to glide,
Glad hours well spent in full content
As the
Old
Cat
Died.

What though empty swings implore you to return from Now to Then?
Time can nevermore restore you to those care-free hours again;
Yet sometimes in dreams you're drifting, back beneath a springtime sky—
Back once more amid the blossoms of the days gone by.
To and fro the dream swings go, while the soft spring breeze
Stirs the petals down like snow from the apple trees;
To and fro, now high, now low, as in life's April-tide:
How near, how far, those dear days are
When the
Old
Cat
Died!

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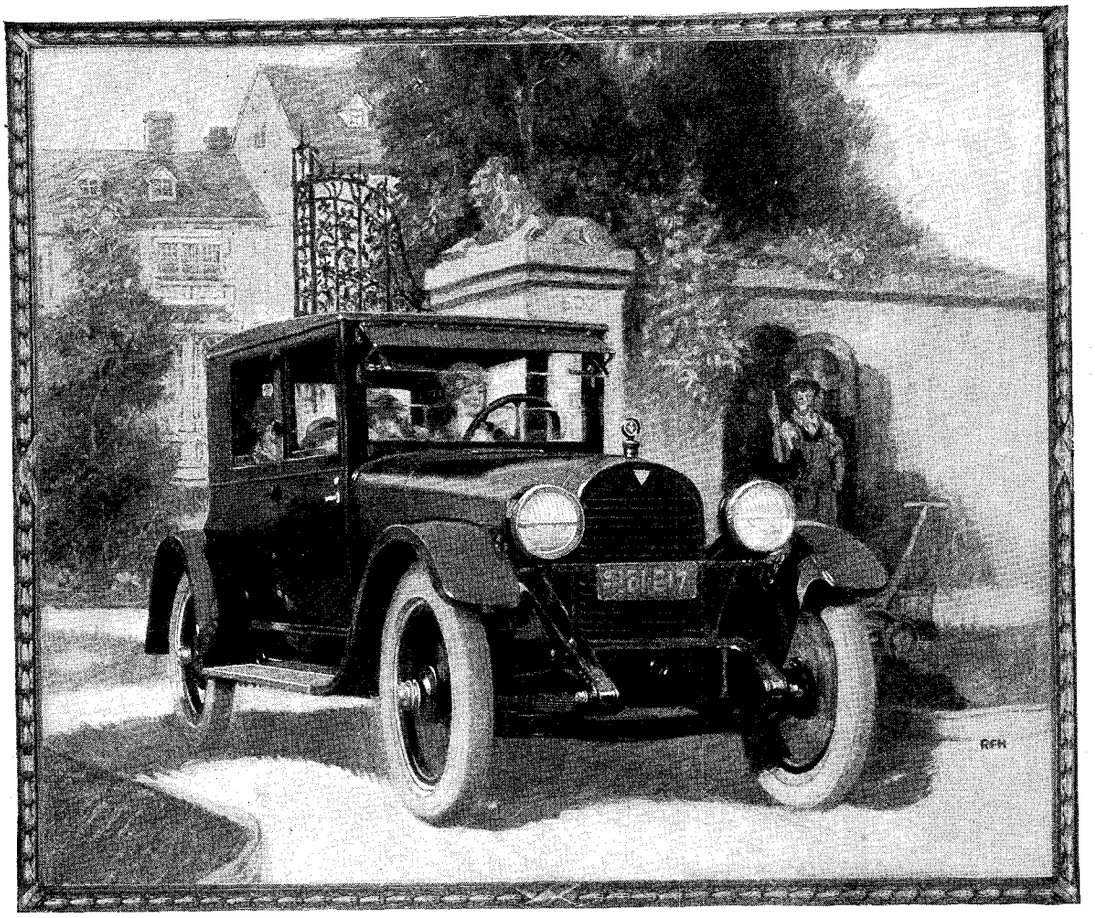

Why Hudson Owners Buy Hudsons Again and Again

The Coach $1450 *Freight and Tax Extra*

"I have had five Hudsons, and I wish to express my appreciation of the great value we have received and the satisfaction we have experienced in driving them."

E. T. MEREDITH,
(Former Secretary of Agriculture)

"This is my sixteenth Hudson car and as to performance, flexibility and riding qualities the best of them all."

SAM POWE,
Mobile, Ala.

"Since 1910 I have purchased from you twelve Hudsons. I believe Hudson to be the best car value. Mrs. Langdell's Hudson has run 2½ years with no repairs that I know of."

S. F. LANGDELL,
Langdell Lumber Co.
Manchester, N. H.

Most Hudson owners remain Hudson owners. They find nothing to tempt them elsewhere. Some have owned five, ten, sixteen successive Hudsons.

They have found each succeeding Hudson a better, smoother, finer car.

Those who drive today's Super-Six call it the greatest Hudson ever built. Its price makes it conspicuous not only among cars of comparable fineness, but even among those that you never classify with Hudsons in quality.

"The wonderful service I have had from eight previous Hudsons, including all models, operated under all conditions has just resulted in the purchase of my ninth Hudson."

JOHN F. GLYNN, Jr.,
The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
New Orleans, La.

"I have owned seven Hudsons in succession. The fact that I have stuck to Hudsons for so many years indicates their excellent service."

J. C. BILLINGSLEA,
Chicago, Ill.

"We have owned four Hudsons in succession. Our next car will be a Hudson. There are cars that cost more money, but I am sure they cannot give more satisfaction than the Hudson Super-Six."

ALEX. J. BAXTER,
Schenectady, N. Y.

Speedster - $1375 7-Pass. Phaeton - $1425 Coach - $1450 Sedan - $1995
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Essex Prices. Coach - $1145 Cabriolet - $1145 Touring - $1045. Freight and tax extra

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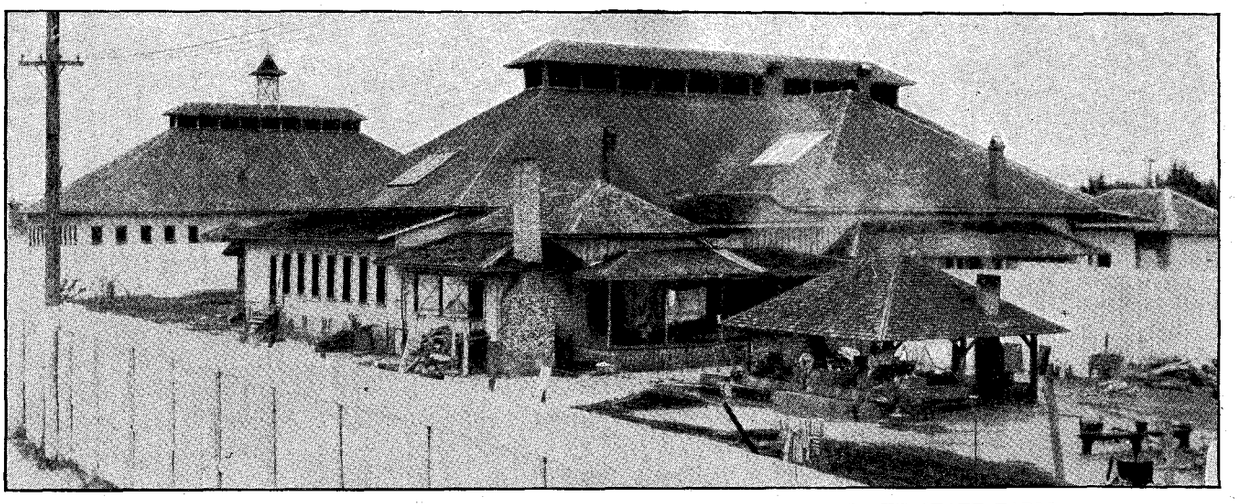
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES



THE CLEAN, COMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR THE PRISONERS ON THE STATE FARM

Instead of sleeping in malarial swamps, as county convicts often did, the more fortunate ones on the Raiford Farm have bunks in large, sanitary buildings, two of which are shown here, just within the stockade.

BRIGHTER SIDE OF FLORIDA'S PENAL METHODS

"FLORIDA PLAYS SECOND FIDDLE to no other State in the manner in which she handles her prisoners, as compared from every angle. Florida is teaching her prisoners thrift, respect for law, cleanliness, and Godliness, thereby turning them back to Society better men and women than they were when they were sentenced." These assertions, attributed to J. S. Blitch, Superintendent of the Florida State prison farm, by *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville), are a refreshing if astounding contrast to the recent exposé of the indignities and barbarities to which many convicts in that State were subjected and to the story of Martin Tabert, the twenty-two-year-old North Dakota lad, who died in a lumber camp from a flogging at the hands of a whipping boss.

The apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that most of the instances of cruel treatment resulted from the policy of individual counties in leasing their convicts to private corporations, whereas the prison farm, which Mr. Blitch uses as the basis of his statement, is directly under State control. In our issue for April 21 were set forth in detail the conditions which made possible the tragic fate of young Tabert, and in our issue for June 16 we told how Florida "came clean" by abolishing the leasing of county convicts to private corporations and forbidding the employment of whipping bosses. Since that time another chapter has been added to the grim tale, for Thomas Walter Higginbotham, who wielded the lash with which Tabert was flogged, has been found guilty of second degree murder in connection with the youth's death. The jury deliberated one hour and twenty minutes. He received the minimum sentence of twenty years' imprisonment.

If Higginbotham's appeal for a new trial fails, he probably will be sent to the State farm to begin serving his term. There he will find methods far different from those he is said to have employed as a whipping boss for the lumber company. Having presented the dark side of Florida's penal system, THE LITERARY DIGEST is glad to be able now to describe a bright side, the existence of which comparatively few persons suspected. Writing on "Southern Prisons," in *The Century Magazine* (New York), Frank Tannenbaum declares: "One must record with pleasure and commendation the very excellent work of Warden Blitch at the State farm at Raiford, Florida. In a few short years he has raised the Florida State farm from one of the worst to one of the best in the South. Unfortunately, this praise for the State farm can not be extended to the Florida county chain-gangs, which are still among the worst in the South."

Features of the State farm which are considered partly responsible for its becoming a "model," are the development of the "honor system" among the four hundred convicts there, so that only eight civilian guards are needed; and the absence of firearms, whips, or other weapons of coercion. A reporter for the *Times-Union* recently went to the farm, mingled with the prisoners as one who had just been "sent up," and took several photographs, three of which we are using with this article. He emphasizes at the outset the spirit which animates the place by opening the story of his experience thus:

"Don't try to run away—because we're coming after you!"

The *Times-Union* representative scratched a perplexed head and stared wonderingly at an elderly convict, who was the author of the advice.

There was something wrong here. This was not Raiford—it must be Chattahoochee (the State insane asylum).

Maybe this was just one ward, or division, of the State Prison Farm, in which the weaker-minded prisoners were segregated and allowed to indulge their weird fancies.

Who ever heard of one convict telling another not to try to get away, under pain of being pursued and run to earth by nearly the entire personnel of the convict body, from cook to chamber-maid?

But the old man didn't look looney, and certainly the half a dozen other convicts, who murmured their approval of his counsel, seemed sane enough.

"Well," sighed the reporter, "I'll bite. Where's the joke?"

But he found there wasn't any.

"Don't try to run away—because we're coming after you," is the spirit of more than four hundred men and women confined in J. Sim Blitch's Raiford State farm. Once innoculated with it, they never shake it.

His clothes hidden beneath a bench in the shower-bath room, his eyes, nose and hair, more or less full of soapsuds, the reporter made a good convict when the first band of prisoners trooped in from the day's work in the fields.

"You're a new one, aren't you, buddy?" one of the convicts asked, taking notice of the soapy figure and failing to observe the clothes beneath the bench.

"Yes. I just got in to-day; when do we eat?" was the reply.

"Pretty soon now."

"They feed you all right, do they?" pursued the reporter, anxious for some first hand information.

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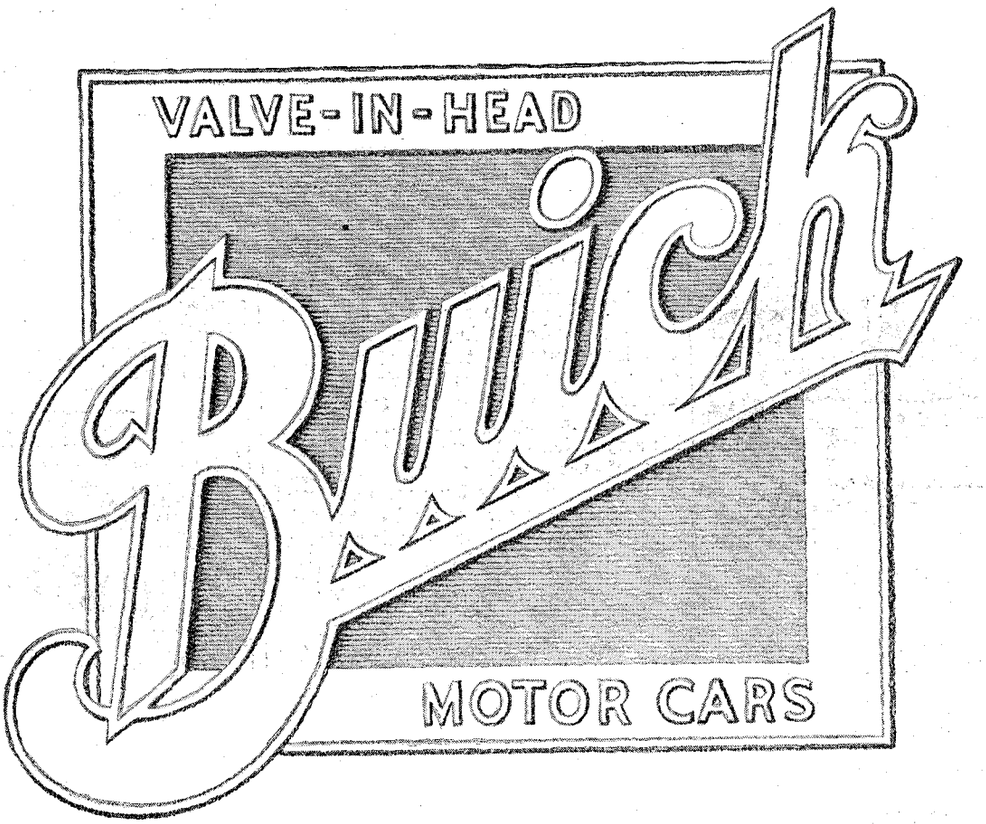

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It has been a fixed Buick policy always to anticipate motoring demands by developing new and advanced features of design and construction.

This has been one of the many factors contributing to Buick's great popularity—a popularity tangibly expressed in the fact that Buick is well on its way towards the manufacture of its two-millionth motor car.

Buick recognizes it as a distinct obligation to live up to the spirit and letter of its slogan "When Better Automobiles Are Built, Buick Will Build Them".

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

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Pres. McKinley	**Aug. 30**	**Oct. 29**
Pres. Jackson	**Sept. 11**	**Nov. 10**
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Pres. Grant	**Oct. 5**	**Dec. 4**

and every 12 days thereafter

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Managing Operators for
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"The best in the world."

"How does this fellow Blitch treat you?"

"Blitch is a prince."

The State farm covers 18,000 acres in Union and Bradford counties. Outside the miles of wire fence that surround the farm, Superintendent Blitch is not in control. The State road camps, subject to drastic probes during the recent legislature investigation in the use of whips and other brutal treatment to prisoners were not connected with the State farm.

Private inquiry by the reporter during his stay failed to bring even a hint from any of the convicts that disciplinary measures used at the farm were of brutal nature. On the contrary, all of the prisoners queried were loud in their praise of Superintendent Blitch's humaneness.

It is a noteworthy fact that during the recent investigation not a word of criticism was spoken against the Raiford farm. It is also worth remembering that during the National Prison Congress held here in 1921, such nationally known prison workers, as H. Hastings Hart, were vigorous in their praise of Superintendent Blitch's methods of handling prisoners. Several attending the congress referred to the Raiford farm as a model prison and to the honor system in vogue there as one of the most progressive steps in prison work ever undertaken in the country.

But Superintendent Blitch possesses the vision which has been a potent factor in making the State farm a credit to Florida, and he has consistently worked to that end. He has abolished physical punishment. He has eliminated the "snitch." He has put men on their honor. And the system has worked.

Real cooperation in discipline between prison wardens and inmates may seem a bit far-fetched, yet the writer informs us that—

"The men see an advantage in cooperation," one recent visitor to the farm declared: "It is to their interest, and the accomplishments of the past five years are a credit to the prisoners and to the directing executive."

"How do they punish you here?" the reporter asked the gray-haired convict.

"We have a place of solitary confinement, but you've got to be real bad to get into it. Then they give you bread and water for a number of days."

"How about the road camps, don't they put you on them, too?"

"Not unless you try to escape and then you'll go on the hard roads."

Every State prisoner is first committed to the State farm. There he is examined. If he is physically able for road work, he is sent to a road camp. If not, he is kept at the State farm. The 400 prisoners at Raiford are not physically able.

Nine men escaped from the State farm during 1922, Superintendent Blitch told the *Times-Union* reporter. Six of them were captured, two of them wrote for funds with which to return to the farm, and the ninth man is still at large.

"Do you mean to tell me that two escaped convicts, after being at liberty for months, wrote you asking for money to return to the farm?" the reporter asked.

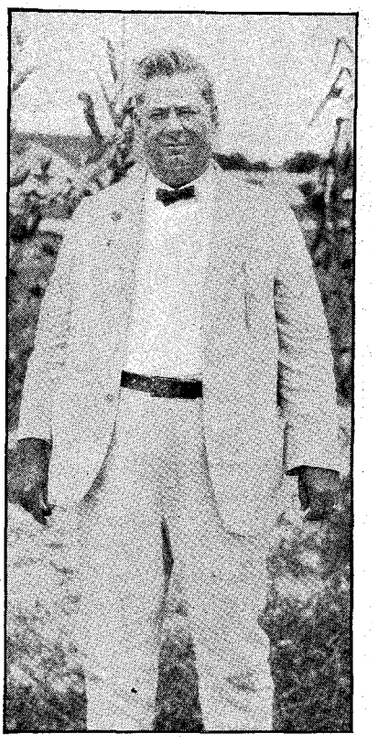
"One man got as far as New Orleans when he wrote me that he wanted to return—that he was tired of dogging. I send him a ticket, and a few days later he returned. It was the same in the other case. This man was in South Florida."

"How about the man who is still at large?"

"I'm expecting to hear from him almost any day, wanting to come back home," the superintendent said, and smiled.

There are eight paid men at the farm. They live on the premises with their families, unarmed. There are guards, just scores of them, but they are convicts, serving long terms, and they do not carry guns.

"There hasn't been a gun or a revolver on the farm since Mr. Blitch came here



HE PUTS THEM ON HONOR

J. S. Blitch, whose work as superintendent of the State prison farm goes far toward atoning for cruelty practised toward convicts until recently in some Florida counties.

five years ago, Farm Manager William Brown said. "I brought one here with me, but it was disposed of immediately after my arrival," he added.

As an illustration of the humanness as well as humaneness with which the superintendent treats his charges, the article quotes Orlando F. Lewis, general secretary of the American Prison Association as having said:

Superintendent Blitch led me into the woman's quarters inside the stockade. There were three white women and some thirty negresses, mostly young. I saw an old mammy with spectacles sitting in a corner; I saw a young negro mother with a sober-eyed baby of, perhaps, four months, drest in white. As Superintendent Blitch called, "Hello," I saw a young negress open a wide mouth, giggle, wriggle with delight and shout: "Oh Lawsy!" like a child. The women watched the big man move swiftly through the room where some were ironing, some washing clothes, some doing not much of anything.

Superintendent Blitch stood on the

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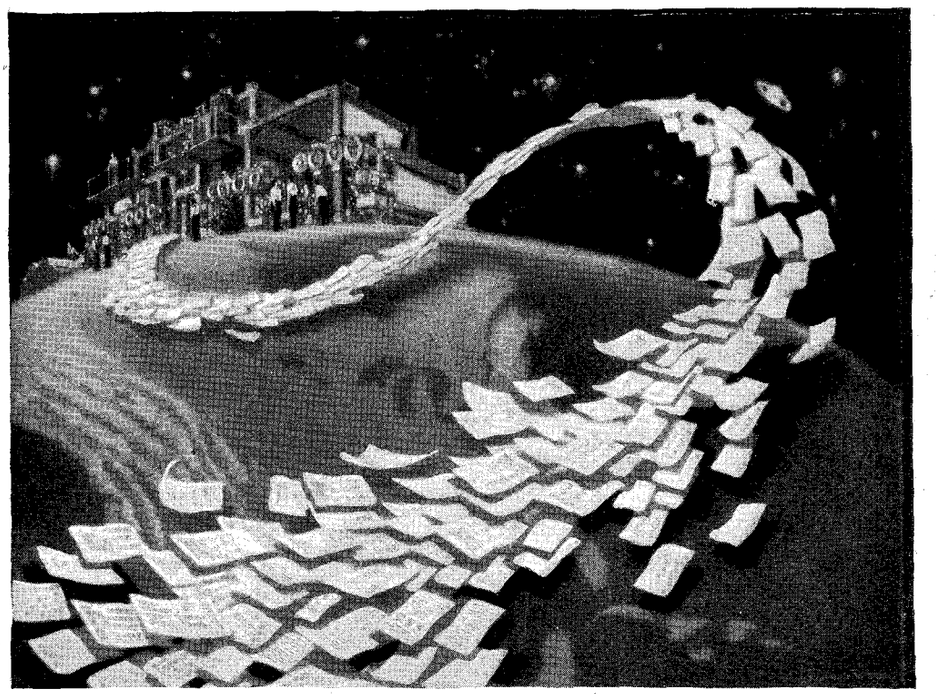

"All the millions of books, magazines and newspapers that printing-presses have been constantly turning out . . "

EXTRA! All about the Age of Eyestrain

SINCE the first wild men roamed the earth—with eyes that ranged farther and keener than their spears and arrows—human progress has gone irresistibly forward. Those long eras made us what we are now.

And today—well, what will History call this present age? It was the printing-press (wasn't it?) that, changing the conditions of Life, brought us where we are today.

But the printing-press did its great work at a price. It definitely affected the eyesight of the race. Because of the printing-press and kindred inventions which likewise penalized eyesight, this present era may well be called the Age of Eyestrain.

All the millions of books, magazines and newspapers that printing-presses have been constantly turning out since Gutenberg's first Bible have been just so many occasions for serious eyestrain. At first man's average range of vision was 40 feet and over. Then, to read the first big black letters, it was occasionally pulled in to arm's length. Today small type taxes our eyes endlessly at an average range of only 14 inches.

How thankful we should be that Science has marched step for step with this growth of printing, finding measures for the relief of the eyes! To such agencies as the Wellsworth Scientific Staff is due in large measure our ability to cope with the Age of Eyestrain.

For what is more important to happiness and success than efficient eyesight? Without glasses, if you need them, you are at the mercy of eyestrain with all its attendant ills—among them headache, nervousness, overtaxed eye-muscles, bloodshot eyes and other discomforts. With glasses you are protected—your eyes properly adjusted, nerve-strain relieved.

True, not everybody needs glasses. But nobody can tell until he has consulted an expert. *Fancied ability to see is not a test of vision.* A complete eye-examination is the only way to be sure—and safe. Have your eyes examined at once.

American Optical Company Southbridge Mass U S A

WELLSWORTH GLASSES

All that Science can give; all that Artistry can add

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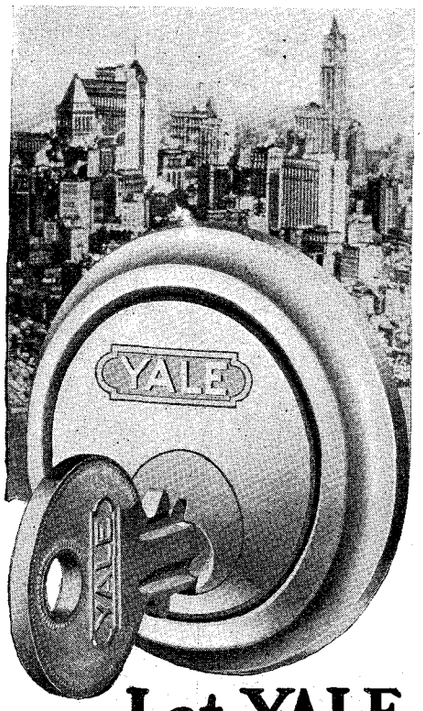


Let YALE Protect *You*

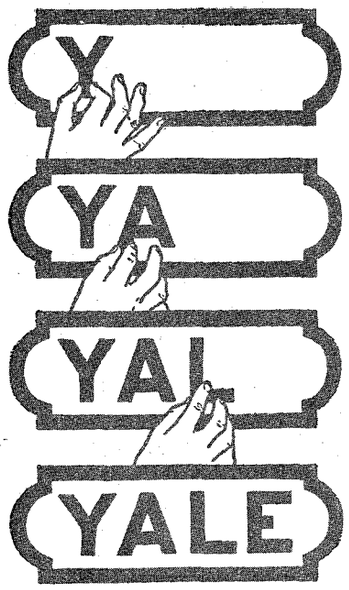
YALE BUILDERS' LOCKS are used in the country's tallest buildings. They keep steadfast, unquestioned guard over millions of dollars worth of property.

The same locks are available for *your* use. Even the humblest cottage home has its treasured possessions—give them adequate protection now.

YALE padlocks, night latches and guard locks, builders' locks, cabinet locks and trunk locks comprise a line that meets every locking requirement. They are the standard of the world—the culmination of over half a century's experience in the art of making better locks.

Let YALE locks protect you. But be sure to see that name on the lock at your hardware store—it is not Yale-made if it is not Yale marked. That name is your guarantee of security.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.
Canadian Branch at St. Catharines, Ont.



Yale Made is Yale Marked

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

steps of the back yard; "Sallie, come in and sing something! Leave that washing right on the line! Quick! Hustle! I want some of those songs you sang to me the other day. Get the girls together in the dining-room."

Picture a long, narrow room, with two rows of benches, each against the wall, one line of solemn-faced colored women sitting with folded arms, without expression. Suddenly Sally bursts forth in a weird strained musical exclamation:

"Ah want to be laike Je-sus."

Rhythmically, in perfect naturalness, the others follow.

Strange paradox of life. Here in this room were murderesses, scarlet women, thieves, wantons, outcasts of a race that is. They sang in simple, unpretentious manner.

That is the spirit of Raiford!

But the spiritual is not strest at the expense of the practical, for—

Thousands of dollars are brought into the State farm each year by the products put on the market from the farm.

The following is a report of crops planted and to be planted this year:

Corn and beans, 500 acres; corn and peanuts, 230 acres; corn and peas, 100 acres; peanuts, 100 acres; oats, 150 acres; sorghum, 200 acres; rice, 75 acres; sugar cane, 42 acres; cayana cane, 20 acres; Jap cane, 40 acres; sugar corn, 50 acres; cow peas, 100 acres; merker grass, 150 acres; cotton, 40 acres; rape, 60 acres; sweet potatoes, 75 acres; hay crops (peas, etc.), 200 acres; cabbage, 10 acres; onions, 10 acres; green beans, 15 acres; Irish potatoes, 10 acres; cucumbers, 24 acres; watermelons, 27 acres; tomatoes, 10 acres; collards, 10 acres; strawberries, 4 acres; turnips, okra, mustard, etc., 20 acres.

Following is a report of the vegetables sold by the farm during March, April, and May of 1923:

One hundred and sixty-four crates of strawberries, $775.01.

Five hundred and four crates of onions, $874.22.

Seventy-three barrels of Irish potatoes, $502.99.

Sixty crates of Irish potatoes, $108.65.

Nine crates of squash, $3.60.

Eight hundred and thirty-seven crates of cucumbers, $1,557.09.

Two hundred and eighty-eight crates of cabbage, $668.72.

One thousand, two hundred and ten hampers of lettuce, $1,069.91.

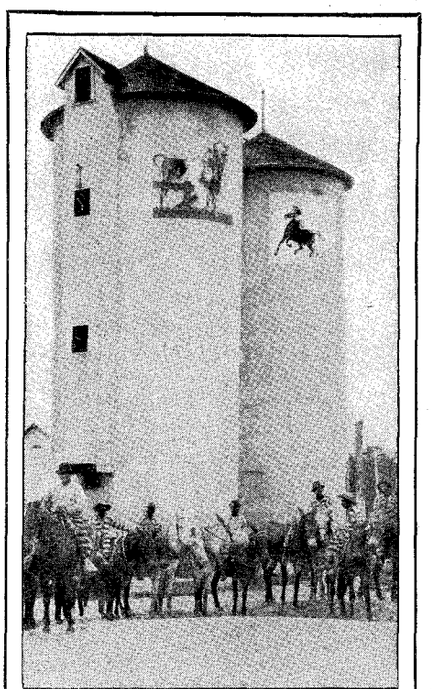
The total net returns were $6,784.

Regarding his arrival at the farm five years ago and his procedure in bringing about much-needed reforms, in accordance with his own ideas, Mr. Blitch said:

"On arriving at the State farm, I was surprized to note an absence of cooperation between the management and the prisoners, and yet I should not have been surprized, as under the old régime this was neither asked nor sought on the part of the officials. I reached here on a Monday night and spent the week 'looking on.' Three men escaped from under the gun the first day I was here and one the second day.

"The next day I went into all four dormitories and had a heart-to-heart talk with the inmates and begged and urged their cooperation, assuring them of better conditions and fair treatment. Quite a few guards and foremen attended these meetings out of curiosity and practically all of them and many of the prisoners did not take me seriously—thinking I was an idle dreamer, or that I was trifling with them. But as the time passed and my Sunday morning heart-to-heart talks to the inmates began to have effect, I could feel the organization growing stronger.

"A number of the under officials and foremen, including the captain of the camp, commenced to see the justice and fairness of my proposition and to be willing to assist me in putting them into force. So far as most of the prisoners were concerned, their response was almost instantaneous, for soon they could see that justice and fairness were being dealt out to them without partiality. I began to cut down the whipping, and some guards complained that the prisoners were getting insolent and talking back. Right at this juncture, I let the guards know that only such men as could get the work done without whipping and friction would be retained. Some quit and others did not quit soon enough and their pay was stopt. The organization among the inmates had become so strong in ninety days after taking charge that the guns were removed.



THEY HEARD "DEM BELLS" RINGIN' FOR DINNER

These negro prisoners, mounted on mules, have come in from a morning's work in the fields. Two of the four silos on the farm are in the background.

"As soon as this was done the doubting Thomases saw I was in earnest, and inmates and foremen rallied to the standard and our honor system was well launched. The inmates by this time began to feel that they were participating in a spirit of helpfulness, and saw that the former brutal, overbearing attitude of keepers and officials had ceased.

"Every activity of this great plant is manned and run by the prisoners, from the sawmill and power plant through the railroad, blacksmith shop, paint shop, plumbing shop, shoe shop, sugar, grist and rice mills, and every other work that we have. The men under proper treatment and

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Shop With A Chevrolet

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Chevrolet Utility Coupé is proving a wonderful help to many housekeepers, more than paying its low cost of upkeep through economies of time, and money saved in cash-and-carry shopping.

Shopping that once employed a tiresome half day, can be accomplished with ease and pleasure in an hour with the Utility Coupé. The big rear compartment holds all the bundles and packages that would make up a week's supply.

Our Free Shopping List Pad can be had from the nearest Chevrolet dealer. Hang it in the kitchen. Check articles to be bought. Tear off top sheet when you go shopping. When one pad has been used up, any dealer will be glad to give you another.

The Chevrolet Utility Coupé is also a great favorite with women for social and general purposes. Every family needs a closed car of this type and quality.

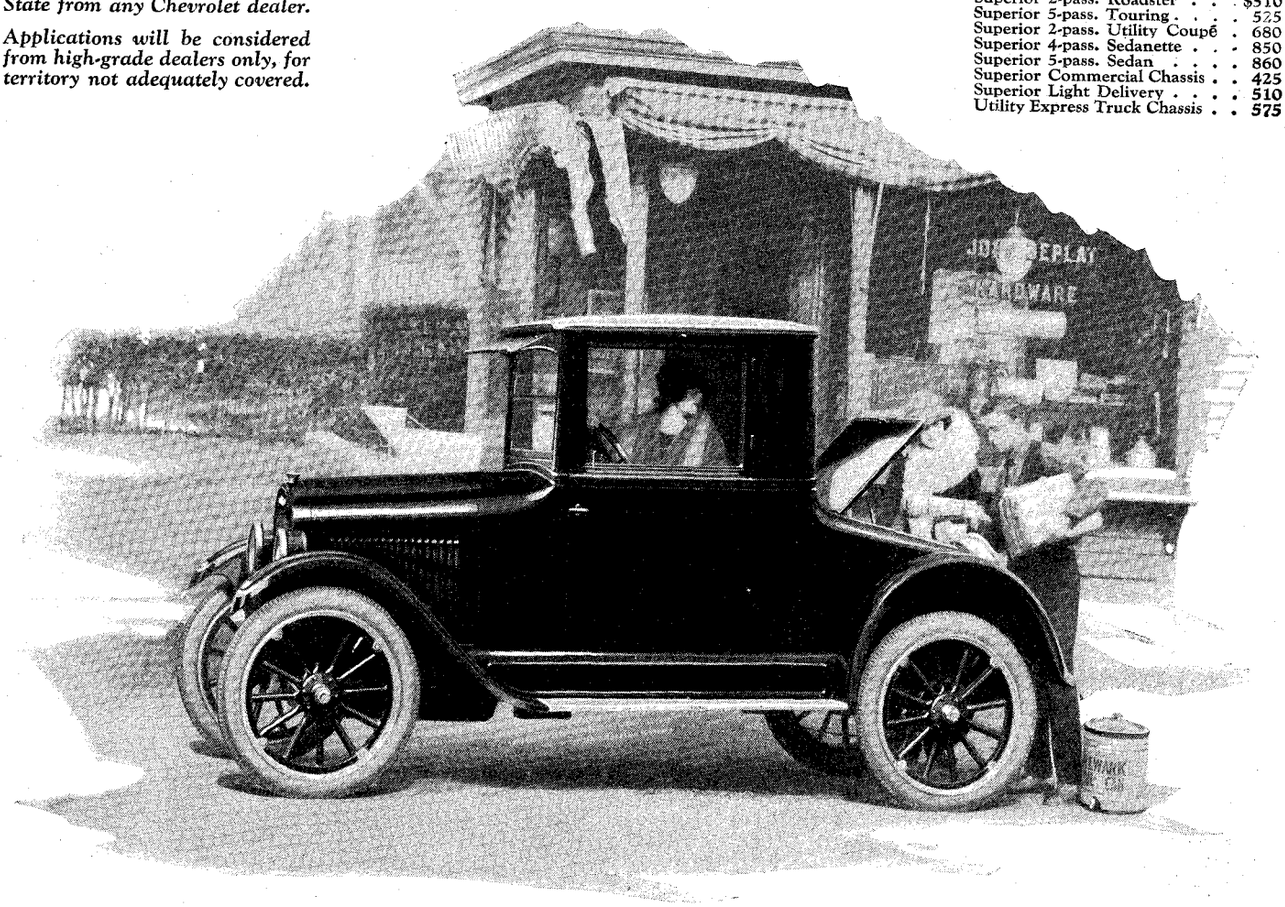
Chevrolet Motor Company
Division of General Motors Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Get free list for your State from any Chevrolet dealer.

Applications will be considered from high-grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered.

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior 2-pass. Roadster	$510
Superior 5-pass. Touring	525
Superior 2-pass. Utility Coupé	680
Superior 4-pass. Sedanette	850
Superior 5-pass. Sedan	860
Superior Commercial Chassis	425
Superior Light Delivery	510
Utility Express Truck Chassis	575



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THE
FOOT ARISTOCRATIC

Taste ~ the expression of individuality

Shoes of Vici kid offer unusual possibilities for the expression of personal style preferences.

Vici kid is a delight to the eye in its fine grain and lasting lustre. Vici kid is a pleasure to touch—you can *feel* its smooth, strong texture, its firmness and its pliability. In fashion and good taste, shoes of Vici kid meet the demands of the most discriminating.

Notwithstanding the radical changes in shoe designs during the last thirty years, the popularity of Vici kid has steadily increased. It is still the choice of the discriminating public when style appearance and wear are the chief considerations.

Ask for snoes of Vici kid. No other leather combines *all* the advantages of Vici kid.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, INC.
PHILADELPHIA
Selling Agents: LUCIUS BEEBE & SONS, Boston
Selling Agencies in all parts of the world

VICI kid
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THERE IS ONLY ONE VICI KID --- THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY OTHER

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

encouragement, vie with each other in accomplishing their several tasks, with neatness, thoroughness and dispatch as their watchwords. In my judgment, no prison or penal institution can be satisfactorily operated on any other plan. Confidence in the inmates as you get to know them and can trust them is paramount."

If you were to visit the place, you would think upon approaching it that you were coming to one of the modern small cities with all modern improvements, including electricity, for, notes the reporter,

As you enter the farm gates you can see on the left on a little knoll the residence of the superintendent, a frame structure two stories high and composed of ten rooms, with a beautiful set of lawns and walks, and a small grove of oranges, and on another side the starting of the grape industry.

The administration building, where all the farm and financial records are kept, along with the prisoners' records and personal property, is located near the superintendent's house. Here the drive turns south and a row of white cottages for the employees can be seen; and then comes the big stockade. Inside are four large dormitories, all of like wood construction, each one containing the sleeping-quarters, bathrooms, dining-rooms, and a hallway between for the night watchman. All dormitories are electric lighted, well heated with large wood-stoves, and well ventilated. One of the large dormitories is used as the institution hospital, drug dispensary, dental office and operating room. The women's department is divided into separate sections for white and colored. Separate sections for white and colored are provided in the hospital. Separate dormitories for white and colored men, and one central kitchen are maintained, where all the food is prepared and placed in vessels, then carried to the various dormitory dining-rooms.

Daylight-saving time means nothing to the prisoners, because—

Working on the farm is from sunrise to sunset, with one hour and a half recess at noon in the summer and one hour in the winter. The wake whistle blows at forty minutes before checking time. The men are allowed twenty minutes to dress and twenty minutes to eat breakfast; then the work whistle blows and all male prisoners, with the exception of the night watchman, house orderlies, cooks and hospital subjects, pass out the main gate, and the captain with book and pencil checks them out in squads of ten to fifteen to a prisoner foreman, who had previously come out to get the day's working orders. Then he takes the men that are checked out to him, first either going to the barns to get the teams, or to the tool-house for hoes or other implements, then to the fields or to the woods, wherever his day's work has been outlined, within a radius of three miles.

The captain makes a notation of the number of men in each squad and where they will be working at noon, and if it is at too great a distance to come in for dinner, he makes a note of it and sends out the dinners to them in a regular dinner truck. The negro women are checked out at another gate to work in the fields,

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and the white women remain inside and do the sewing, making of new garments, coats, shirts, and trousers, or sheets, pillow-cases and sleeping-garments. One of the white women is in charge of the other women, both white and negro, and maintains discipline, looks after meals and directs the house-cleaning.

Men do the patching and laundry of the men's clothing. Women do the laundry for the officials and for themselves.

The superintendent and the manager ride from one squad to another in the fields and woods to see after the work as to its quantity and its quality. Saturday nights either motion pictures, minstrel or vaudeville shows are given. The last two mentioned are put on by the inmates. To these shows all the inmates are allowed to go except the night watchman, and such other inmates as have had that privilege taken away from them for some infraction of the rules.

Sunday mornings are spent in reading, writing, or rest, and the afternoons are devoted to religious services, Sunday school and preaching and, after the services are over, baseball games are staged between inmates and visiting teams from near-by towns. All are invited to attend the religious services, but are not compelled to do so. Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are the only holidays observed. There is no work of any sort carried on during these days and these are largely spent as Sundays, but usually motion pictures or some vaudeville acts are given. On Christmas there are the usual Yuletide exercises, and a Christmas tree from which each inmate receives a bag of fruit, candy, and nuts.

HALF-MASTING THE FLAG FOR A DOG

"HONOR me, honor my dog." Thus spoke Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, when the State department of the G. A. R., other patriotic bodies, and scores of indignant citizens protested against his ordering the flags at the State Capitol half-masted recently because of the death of Garry, his Irish terrier. Lowering Old Glory in such fashion is customary when public personages pass to the Great Beyond, but it was unprecedented for an entire State officially to go into mourning for any animal; therefore in many quarters this strange command of the Governor was denounced as downright sacrilege.

According to Maine's Chief Executive, however, the American flag has undergone no humiliation by being half-staffed while the body of Garry was on its way to the tomb of its ancestors, in a quiet field overlooking Casco Bay. Be it understood distinctly that Garry was no mongrel cur, no derelict of the gutter, but a thoroughbred, of what corresponds in Dogdom to Mayflower stock. In explaining his action, Governor Baxter said, as quoted in the magazine section of the New York *World:*

"My Garry was a part of my life, for my dogs constitute my immediate family. Moreover, he was recognized as a member of the 'State House Family' as much as any of us who work beneath the dome of the Capitol. There was no reflection upon human kind, nor was any desecration done by the lowering of our flag for a few short hours while I bore my trusted companion to his grave.

"Dogs have played their part in peace

A help to every man

Williams' gives your skin just the care it needs for you to look your best. Use it regularly and note how smooth and comfortable your face becomes.

What one ingredient has done for better shaving

You see the benefit of Williams' in the finer, smoother faces of its users. With every shave, their skin is left soothed, soft, delightfully refreshed.

The help one ingredient gives

A certain ingredient in Williams' is responsible for this delightful skin-help that you get in every Williams' shave. With the help of this ingredient, Williams' lather softens your beard quickly, thoroughly, so that your razor cuts with ease. Then, because of it, your skin remains after the shave soft and cool, in ideal condition—truly benefited by the gentle effect of Williams'.

It is this marvelous skin care that makes Williams' different from any shaving soap you ever used.

Send for free trial tube

We invite you to shave for a week, or as much longer as the tube lasts, with a "Get Acquainted" tube of Williams' which we will send you free. Use the coupon below or send a post card.

Shave Free

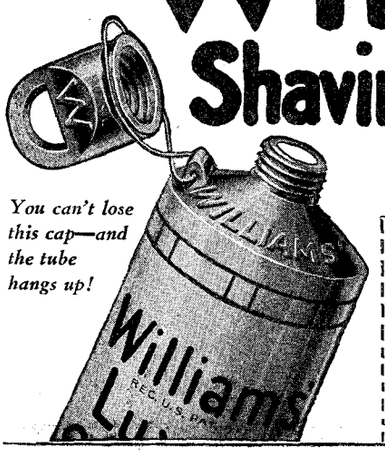
For a week. See coupon below.

Here is an easy yet conclusive test to show you how extraordinarily good for your skin Williams' is. Send the coupon for a week's supply of Williams' free. Shave with Williams' as long as the free tube lasts. Then observe the fine condition of your skin.

For men who prefer the stick, Williams' Doublecap Stick (absolutely new) and Williams' Holder Top Stick (the original holder top stick) give the genuine Williams' in the most convenient stick forms.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn. Montreal, Canada

Williams' Shaving Cream



You can't lose this cap—and the tube hangs up!

For Free "Get Acquainted" Tube

The J. B. Williams Company
Department 87, Glastonbury, Conn.

Send me the free "Get Acquainted" tube of Williams' Shaving Cream.

Name_____

Address

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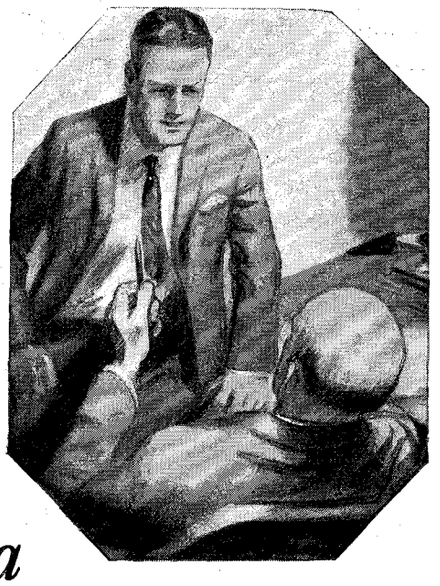

TO WOMEN:

Systematic Packer shampoos are helpful aids to one of woman's most alluring charms—fluffy lustrous hair with the look of luxuriance. For many helpful hints about the care of the hair, see the Free Packer Manual offered elsewhere on this page.

What a bald-headed Salesmanager

says about well-kept hair

"As a matter of efficiency" writes a prominent (and bald-headed) New Jersey sales manager, "a salesman should be bald-headed. The hair can be easily dressed in the morning and stays that way all day."

But the sales manager quickly drops this light vein and tells us seriously that a well-groomed head of hair materially helps a salesman in making business contacts.

And 31 other sales managers to whom we wrote echo this New Jersey opinion.

Yes, clean, healthy-looking hair is an important—a surprisingly important—part of gentlemanly good grooming. Surprisingly easy to attain, too, by this simple Packer method:

Shampoo once a week with Packer's Tar Soap—every cake now in its own convenient metal soap box.

Now! Note the rich abundance of the Packer lather—a luxury lather reminiscent of pine forests. Massage it in with your finger tips! Let the tonic pine-tar reach into your scalp pores, cleanse them, stimulate them.

Enjoy now, the healthy glow and tingle of your invigorated, refreshed scalp. And remember that your *continued* Packer shampoos tend to promote the *normal* flow of natural oil and so guard against too oily or too dry hair.

To shampoo regularly with Packer's is to give Nature the safest possible assistance in promoting the vigorous health of your hair. And when hair health comes, hair troubles go!

THE PACKER MFG. CO., INC.
120 West 32nd Street, New York, N.Y.
Canadian Wholesale Distributors:
Lymans, Limited, Montreal
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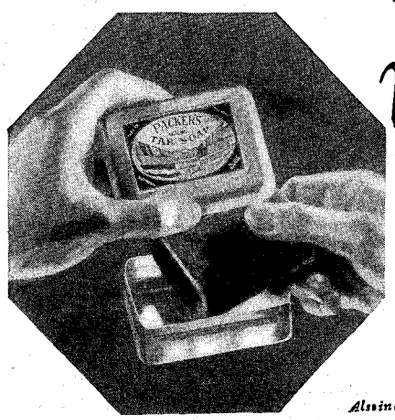
SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER:

On receipt of 10c we will send you a generous sample of either Packer's Tar Soap or Packer's Liquid Shampoo together with the Packer Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." Manual alone sent free. Address The Packer Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. 84-G, 120 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y. (Please do not address sample requests to our Canadian Distributors.)



Now! every cake in a metal soap box

Keep one in your desk or in your office locker

Also in convenient liquid form

Shampoo with
PACKER'S

Sold everywhere by drug and department stores

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and war. From earliest ages they have been man's protectors and friends. History records that in our recent conflict dogs saved countless lives, performed many acts of bravery and devotion, and in their death were fittingly honored by their human companions. The names of the State and Nation have not been tarnished because their flags were placed at half-mast out of respect to one of God's humble but noble creatures. A fitting tribute has been paid to my dog and to the dogs of ages past; a tribute well deserved but long deferred. I hope that the comments made upon my action will arouse our people to a new realization of their responsibilities to dumb animals, and if this be so one of my purposes will have been accomplished. If it is unselfishness and devotion and loyalty that my State honors, then I only hope that when I die my right to be so honored will be as clear as Garry's."

These statements may lead those living outside of Maine to jump at the conclusion that Governor Baxter, admittedly a bachelor, is some eccentric old codger entering upon his dotage. Instead, he is, to all outward appearances, a specimen of the successful young business man type, and a writer in the New York *Times* remarks:

He does not look the forty-seven years credited to him in "Who's Who." This fat, red volume adds that the Governor is unmarried and a graduate of Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School, but doesn't deem it necessary to explain that he looks ten years younger because of an outdoor life divided between Maine's rugged seacoast and her silent forests. If such details were set down after the name listed as "Baxter, Percival Proctor," they would imply that here was just the man to take camping with you; a man who would do his share and more of the chores; who would appreciate the value of silence in being a tolerant listener; who could be counted upon to speak his mind, but not so often as to become monotonous.

As for the half-masted flag incident, probably the best visible explanation is on the wall of Governor Baxter's Portland office. Between the national colors and the personal flag of the Governor of Maine is a small placard reading, "Be kind to animals." It was in this modest but immaculate office to which the Governor comes from Augusta two or three times a month to transact personal business that he told of ordering official mourning for his dead Irish setter.

The majority of Maine people have shown that they like their Governor. They know him as a man of refreshing outspokenness, whose utterances have a deliberate bluntness rather than unrestrained invective. They know him as a fighter who keeps his temper and is willing to shake hands when the smoke has cleared away. And they like him because he has shown a disconcerting tendency not to know when he is licked. In fact, the people of Maine like Percival P. Baxter so well that he is now serving his second term as Governor.

Picking up the *World* narrative again we learn that—

For thirty-seven years Irish setter dogs have been inseparably connected with

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Governor Baxter's life, and they have all been of the same family, of which the late Garry was the most distinguished member. Baxter says that when he was nine years old his father gave him his first dog. "And the day that little-ten-weeks-old, tawny colored pup was brought to my house will always be remembered by me. As the precious crate was placed on the grass, the tiny inmate poked her nose through the slats and lapped the hand of the one she was ready to acknowledge as her master. She knew little, but loved much."

In the fulness of time this dog became the maternal ancestor of a long line of thoroughbred aristocrats. Young Baxter built up a thriving business by selling the male pups for ten dollars apiece and the females for five dollars. He resented this discrimination between the sexes, and perhaps he may have muttered, after pocketing a five-dollar bill: "Some day I'll hit that thing, and when I do I'll hit it hard." In any case, in later life he became an ardent champion of equal suffrage.

But, tho he disposed of the pups when they reached their majority (ten weeks of age) he was never without a member of the family as a pet for himself. At length he built a mausoleum for them on the island where his summer home is located. It is not an ostentatious vault, but appropriate for its purpose. There is a low, circular wall, made of rough stones in the New England manner, and in the center of it is a large boulder. It is in a quiet field overlooking Casco Bay. On the boulder is a tablet which tells its mute story of this man's long and intimate friendship with the dead Garry's forbears.

The great Garry, like any political potentate, had friends in every walk of life. He made daily trips from the Governor's home to the Capitol.

During his long illness, which he bore so patiently, Garry was given the same care that a human being receives from his friends. He had a special permit, granted by the President of the Maine Central Railroad, which enabled him to ride with his master instead of in the baggage car.

There are those who objected to the honor that was done him at his death—but they didn't know Garry personally.

But even those who did object to the honor done to Garry experienced later a change of heart, it seems, for *The Times* quotes the Governor as declaring:

"A few days after the Grand Army protest reached my desk, I attended the annual encampment of the Maine Department. While I was there nothing was said about the flag incident, but just as I was about to leave a group of old soldiers approached me and thrust a slip of paper into my hands It announced that, by vote of the convention, all criticism of my act had been expunged from the records and that a vote of confidence and appreciation was tendered me. If the old soldiers, defenders of the flag, thought differently of the matter after reflection, then I knew that my lesson had 'gone across.'

"Since Garry's death I have received probably a thousand letters and telegrams from all parts of the country. Only one was unfavorable. That was a denunciatory communication from a New Yorker. Apparently he had read my criticism of Governor Smith's approval of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, for his letter, taking me to task for my belief in Prohibition, merely concluded with an attack upon my tribute to my dog, so I regard him as prejudiced from other causes."

Men who love outdoor life, in fact all men, find a real man's Talcum powder in

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A new French product that has been pronounced the *very finest.* Superb quality of Talc with the fragrance of fresh Lilac blossoms. A delightful odor, light, but lasting. Just enough perfume for particular people who do not like emphatic fragrance.

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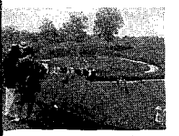

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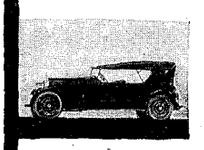
Women too, appreciate ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Talc. It is so like the living flower—you know how delicate that is.

Write for *free* sample. Better yet, if your dealer cannot supply you at once, send us 50¢ and we will mail you a full size container. If it is not the best Talcum you ever used we will refund your money on request and you can keep the Talcum. This offer is to prove our confidence and to obtain yours.

For Tennis Players

(For 100 years Parfumerie ED. PINAUD has been favorably known to users of fine toilet preparations.)



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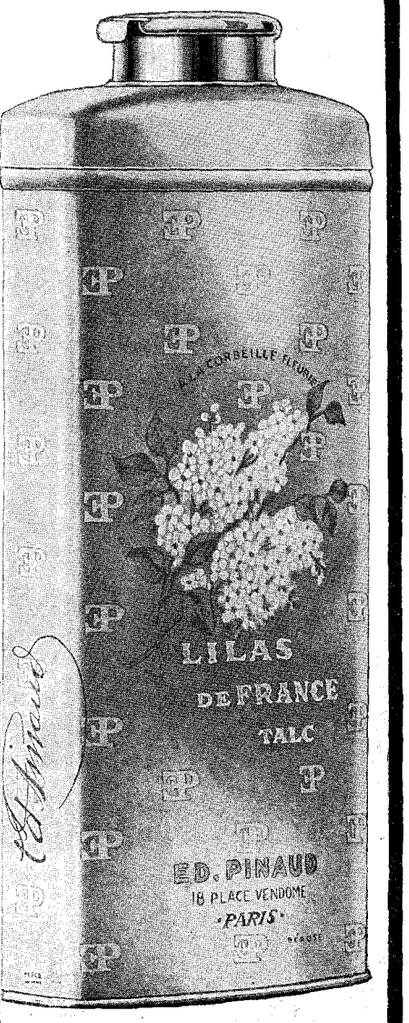

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A NEW novel by Harold Bell Wright is awaited eagerly by millions. Do you know why? Have you yet to learn why Mr. Wright delights, entertains, thrills and inspires more readers than any other living writer? Read his latest and greatest book, "The Mine with the Iron Door." Let him take you to the picturesque Arizona Mountains and colorful desert, his own country, where every line of the book was written. Let him unfold for you the romance of a man and a girl, wholesome, splendid characters who fight their way to happiness against mysterious enemies and difficult circumstances. Know these two,—and Saint Jimmy, and the girl's picturesque old guardians, and Nata-chee. They are characters who will live long in your memory.

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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

THE INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC WAR OVER PADDOCK

WAR looms over the horizon in the athletic world—war which threatens to disrupt international relationships in sports, and also to make the amateur and collegiate athletic authorities hostile factions, both in this country and in Europe. The remote and likewise immediate cause of this impending struggle is, according to an article in *Sporting Life* (Philadelphia), nothing else than the long-drawn-out controversy between Charley Paddock, the phenomenal sprinter from California, and the heads of the national body of the Amateur Athletic Union. The magazine refers to this track star as a "stormy petrel," because "ever since Paddock flashed into the public eye with the most sensational feats the cinder-path has ever known, continuous dissension has followed his performance."

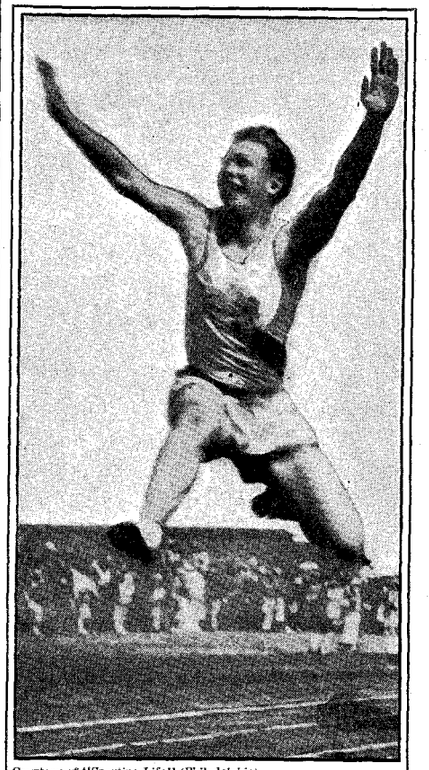
For one thing, the Californian and his followers believe that the A. A. U., dominated by Eastern officials, has systematically "persecuted" him because he, a Far Westerner, dared lay claim to having equaled the 100-yard dash record, and to having broken several others. *Sporting Life* purports to summarize in non-partizan fashion the events leading up to the international complications now in the offing because of Paddock's clash with the A. A. U. heads, and it begins with the sweeping statement that—

> Never in the entire history of athletics has any figure attracted so much attention as Paddock. Aside from the pure brilliancy of his feats as a star of the cinder-path, his is a dramatic personality—the most dramatic figure the track world has known.
>
> Every performance of his has been followed by dissension and endless bickerings, each new feat has been heralded by antagonistic rulings and sectional jealousies, and all have been greeted by the dramatic Californian going out and eclipsing the performances that caused the initial arguments. Even his dramatic and now famous "leaping finish" has been made the subject of endless arguments and criticism, track authorities dubbing it a "grand-stand play."

From the beginning Paddock has been made the target at which the "Wise Men of the East" have deemed it their privilege to throw bricks. No sooner had the athletic world begun to ring with the echoes of his feats performed on the Pacific coast than the merits of these feats were openly doubted, Eastern critics and athletic authorities condemning him for not having competed in the East against the best of Eastern track stars. Then when Paddock accepted the challenge and announced his intention of competing in the Eastern intercollegiates this spring in open competition with the best track stars the East could produce, the entry of his college was refused and he was prevented from doing that which he had been criticized for not doing.

The University of Southern California wanted to send a team, including Paddock, to the intercollegiates this spring, and to do so it was necessary to be granted a membership in the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, the governing body of college athletics in the East.

Southern California's application was turned down on the technical grounds that the application was not accompanied by a detailed statement of the university's eligibility rules.



Courtesy of "Sporting Life" (Philadelphia)

THE "LEAPING FINISH"

This distinctive feature of Paddock's running usually brings him victory, but his critics deride it as mere grand-stand play.

The Southern California officials naturally took this as a personal slap at them and they resented it. Feeling that the University of Pennsylvania was one of the leading bodies of the I. C. A. A. A. A., and that Penn must have supported the move to set aside the application of the Pacific coast college for membership, the athletic officials of Southern California would not enter Paddock in the Penn relays and thus provide a big gate attraction for one of the universities that would not allow him to compete in the intercollegiates.

So Paddock also was prevented from appearing in the Penn relays.

During the winter Paddock established seven sensational records out on the Coast that were vouched for by the Southern Pacific Association and by Robert S. Weaver, then president of the A. A. U., but these records were thrown out by the Eastern authorities of the Amateur Athletic Union because in their minds it was "impossible for any human being to run that

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Are You Happy?

ASK a hundred people what they want most in the world and the answer is likely to be—Happiness. To some, Happiness is represented by riches or fame. To others, leisure spells Happiness. But all agree that there can be no real Happiness without Health.

Summer is the time to build for Health and Happiness—the time of vacations. Long days to rest in—to play in—to dream in. Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were the ideal vacationists. They took a vacation whether they needed it or not—and had *fun*.

—This is what a real vacation means. To vacate your old environments, your regular occupation—your everyday self and have a complete change. To do the things that will fill you brimful of energy and "pep".

In planning your vacation—and of course you will take one—try to get away from the things you have been doing all year and do the opposite.

Wisdom of the Wizard

Thomas A. Edison is one of the hardest and happiest workers in the world. Year after year he has burned up energy at a rate which would have killed most men. In rendering a wonderful service to the world, he has not spared himself. Daringly he has shattered many of the accepted laws of health by unceasing devotion to his work. And yet he has kept himself strong and well—despite his seventy-odd years—by taking the right kind of vacations to restore the strength he so lavishly expends.

The Postman Does Not Need a Walk—

He needs a hammock and a lazy time. The town man needs the quiet of the country—the country man needs the stimulus of the town. The mountaineer needs the ocean—the lowlander needs the hills. Women who keep house should board—and girls who never see a kitchen throughout the year should camp out and get their own meals.

One man needs solitude—another needs company.

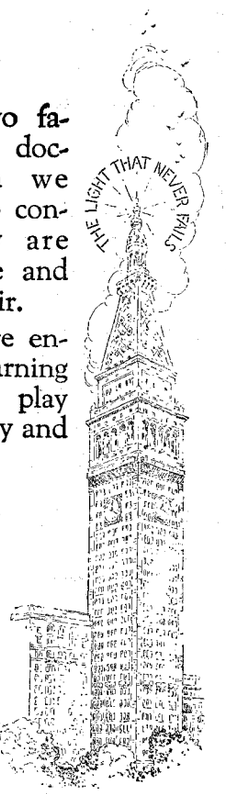
Think of your own needs and plan the vacation that will do you most good.

New ideas—new scenes—new people—all this is recreation. And recreation is necessary to Health and Happiness. Joy, pleasure, laughter are mental stimulants. They increase the flow of blood and so aid in the first work of building up the body and repairing wasted tissues.

Miracle-Workers—

There are two famous health doctors whom we advise you to consult. They are Dr. Sunshine and Dr. Fresh Air.

If you want more health, more energy, more enthusiasm, more earning power in the days to come, play hard this month of August—play and be happy.



During the past few years a great new movement has been growing all over the country—the movement to provide recreation and outdoor amusements for the thousands of men, women and children who live in towns, villages and thickly populated cities. This vacation movement has been carried along by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1922 many of our district managers arranged jolly old-fashioned picnics for their local policyholders.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is so strongly in sympathy with this movement that it has prepared a booklet, "What One Town Did", that tells just how to go about the work of providing adequate recreation centers.

Please send for it and help enlist the interest of your neighbors in plans for building health in your town.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

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GOOD food and good appetites must meet, if meals are to be enjoyed. Place a glass of Welch's at every plate. In this glass of fragrant juice is appetite awakened. The delicate aroma and rich color of ripe grapes arouses the expectancy of goodness to be enjoyed.

Welch's is only the pure juice of perfect Concord grapes, unchanged, just as Nature has stored it in the fruit. Its healthful qualities have long been recognized. The tart-sweet taste is relished by everybody. There are many uses for Welch's in the home. As a meal-time beverage; as a refreshment at your social gatherings at home, and for the children whenever they are hungry or thirsty.

Grocers, druggists and confectioners sell Welch's in quart, pint and individual bottles.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

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Welch's

"THE NATIONAL DRINK"

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

fast"—they wouldn't believe even the official timers.

With reference to the charge that such feats were too good to be true, an editorial in the Boston *Herald* is especially pertinent, for it observes that "he is a rash prophet who will say that the limit of speed has been reached." This newspaper points out:

When from the Far Coast came the news that Charles Paddock of the University of Southern California had run the hundred in 9 3-5 seconds the whole country was interested, as always it is when a new sprinting phenomenon appears. We now have a yet more remarkable tale, how an 18-year-old schoolboy, who was a novice two years ago, in the New York high school championships has performed the same feat, so that if his time stands he will have equaled the world's record for the distance, and very likely will go to Europe next year, while still an undergraduate, to compete in the Olympic games. For some time his unusual ability has been recognized, but that he was the coming speed marvel was not foreseen.

Is it possible that another fleeting fifth of a second is to be clipped from the 100-yard record? Many times it has been argued that the limit of human speed had been reached. Many years passed before the time of 10 seconds flat made at Harvard almost half a century ago by Evart Wendell was reduced to 9 4-5 seconds. Then a shorter interval and another fifth was taken from the time, and now for almost 20 years the best record has stood at 9 3-5, where Dan Kelly placed it. Great things are expected from this new running marvel, Frank Hussey of the Stuyvesant High School. He is a more graceful runner than Paddock, who is said to violate all the rules of style, and who is an unusually heavy man for cinder-path honors. If both these performers shall be taken abroad next year, and if both are "right," and if the weather is correct, and the track is "fast," and the wind is properly subdued—what a lot of "ifs" there are in connection with record-making and record-breaking—why it may be that sprinting history will be made in the near future. Improved tracks, the crouching start, learning to keep the body straight and not to throw back the head at the finish, all these and many other seemingly small matters enter into the achievements of the speed wonders.

Getting back to the Paddock situation in particular, we learn further from the sporting magazine article that—

Having been prevented from running in the East this spring, Paddock accepted an invitation to run in the games of the University of Paris, in France, and the A. A. U. promptly arose in its self-assumed dignity and said he could not go, altho it was admitted that the organization had no jurisdiction over Paddock when he was competing as a college athlete. At the same time permission was granted to the Yale-Harvard team to make a trip to England.

Paddock then sailed for France in defiance of the mandates of the A. A. U., and his appearance in the games there, where he established new records and made an impression that was a credit to the United States, has threatened an international

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athletic war which looms up important enough to cause a United States Ambassador to intervene in Paddock's behalf.

Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, acting on the request of the French athletic authorities, cabled to the president of the American Amateur Athletic Union suggesting that the disqualification of Paddock be rescinded in order to avoid dissensions that threaten to cripple the next Olympic games and impair the authority of the athletic bodies.

Not only is the dispute which centers around Paddock seen as a troublemaker for the Olympic committee, but as a wedge of international proportions that may drive apart the amateur and collegiate athletic authorities both in this country and in Europe.

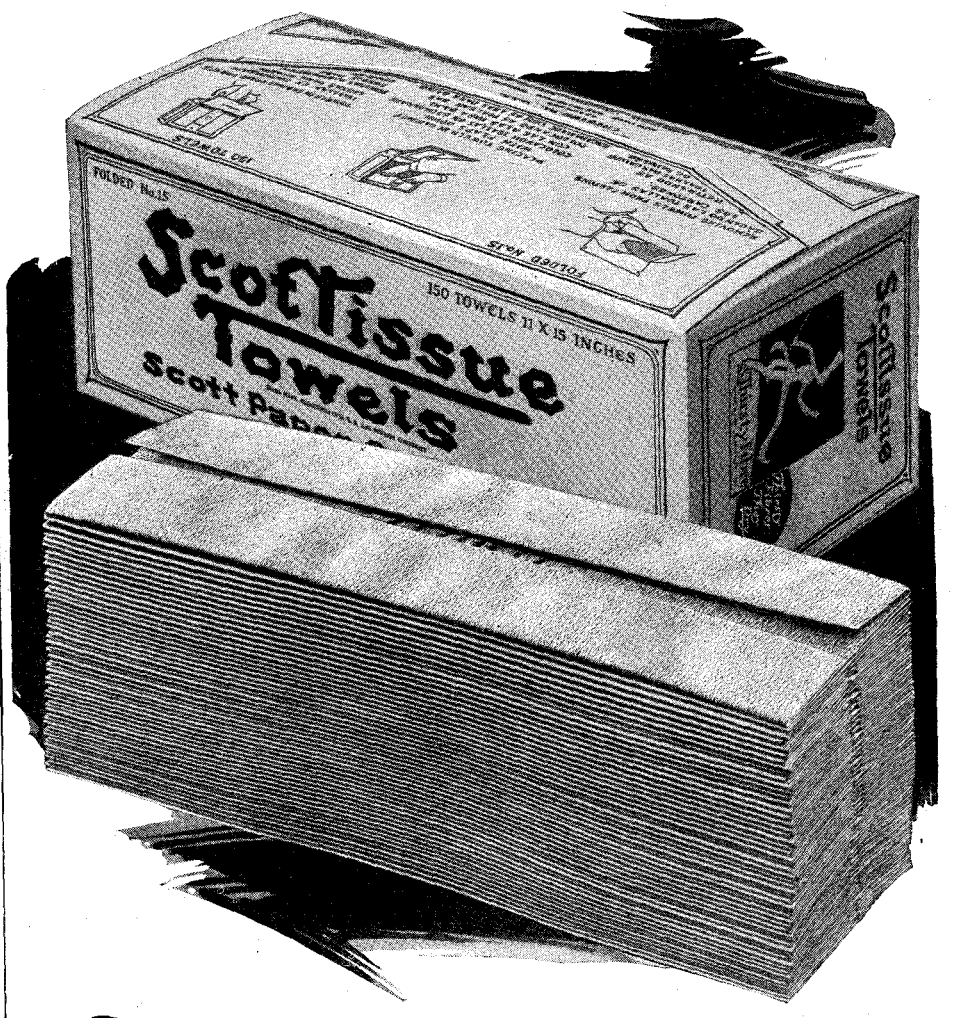
Since he returned from the Olympic games in Antwerp three years ago, Paddock has been compelled to live under a broadside of criticism, and from a neutral position on the outside it looks as tho the world's greatest sprinter is being harassed by the controlling body of amateur athletics.

THE FIGHT CRAZE

WHILE the heavyweight prize-fighters are dropping with dull thuds here and there all over our fair land, and the rattle of fists is resounding like the tattoo of a machine-gun, the black-and-blue welts are being agreeably soothed by long green pieces of paper that seem to assuage every ache. Even defeated pugilists, after picking themselves up, are able to pick up a few thousand shekels from the movie rights, autographed articles on "How It Happened," etc. "Getting the Gate" no longer is a slang phrase of derision; it has been transformed into one of those hard, cold facts which testify eloquently (since money talks) to the business acumen of boxers' managers, who seem to have become certified public accountants rather than teachers of ring technique.

It is true that the famous and at present financially flat town of Shelby, Montana, entertained fewer than 10,000 paid spectators to the second "battle of the century," wherein one William Harrison Dempsey retained his pugilistic crown, tho losing a part of the halo, by decorously triumphing over Tom Gibbons in fifteen rounds. However, the amazing popularity of boxing is proven conclusively by the fact that scarcely a week later 100,000 persons, the largest crowd ever to witness a sporting event in America, assembled at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, and saw Jess Willard, the Man Mountain, as sports writers fondly call him, suffer a K. O. at the hands of Luis Angel Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas. Besides, about 40,000 more persons were regretfully turned away from Tex Rickard's arena there because no standing-room was left.

What has caused this sudden and overwhelming interest in heavyweight bouts, even those at which, like the Willard-Firpo affair, no title was at stake? Heywood Broun, who seldom is daunted by any problem whatsoever, confesses in his column in the New York *World* that "the passion for prize-fighting which seems to



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Price per case is $6.15 F.O.B. Factory, Chester, Pa. Weight 60 lbs. per case. Prices even less for 5, 10 and 25 case-lot shipments.

Send us your order and we will see that you are supplied promptly. If you need fixtures, we have them moderately priced to meet all requirements.

Don't confuse ScotTissue Towels with harsh, non-absorbent paper towels. Every Scot Tissue Towel contains millions of the wonderful Thirsty Fibres that absorb four times their weight in water.

You never question the absolute freshness, cleanness and hygienic safety of a ScotTissue Towel—or who used it last—for what it was used—or with what it was washed.

You know that a ScotTissue Towel can be used but once—that no hands but yours have touched its spotless surface—that you are certain of a dry, pure, never-before-used towel.

Examine a ScotTissue Towel. Note its softness—its cloth-like texture—its generous size. Then try it on your hands and face. You'll be astonished at its quick, powerful absorbency—at the delightfully cool, refreshing sensation it leaves, especially in hot weather.

Whether you buy towels for your personal use—or in larger quantities for the use of others—you will find ScotTissue Towels as economical as they are superior. They're easy to get—convenient to use—and the service is flexible. Use as many as you like—or as few as you like.

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The Power Is On

From the huge gray bulk of the cement plant's buildings come the whir of belts, the rattle of conveyors, the clatter of tumbling rock, the din of great machines.

In the kiln house there is a steady roar from the great revolving steel kilns as their 30-foot tongue of flame licks up the fuel.

The power is on.

Power—unceasing power—is working to convert limestone and clay or similar materials into portland cement. Millions of tons of rock must be crushed—huge chunks to smaller particles, then to sand-like fineness, and finally to a powder finer than flour.

Then comes the burning to glass-hard clinker. After this clinker has been ground and reground until at least 78 per cent will pass through a sieve finer than silk—a sieve with 40,000 openings to the square inch—you have portland cement. But these are only a few of the more than 80 operations in manufacture.

To supply the power necessary for one of the large cement plants requires a generating station capable of serving the homes, lighting the streets and operating many factories in a city of more than 150,000 population.

Into every dollar's worth of cement the manufacturer puts four times as much power as goes into the average dollar's worth of factory products the country over.

To supply the country's need for cement, 120 plants in all corners of the United States are working steadily. The capacity of these plants is 30 per cent greater than the record year's demand.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

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Birmingham	Detroit	Los Angeles	Parkersburg	San Francisco
Boston	Helena	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Seattle
Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Dallas	Jacksonville	New Orleans	Portland, Oreg.	Vancouver, B. C.
Denver				Washington, D.C.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

hold New York at the present moment puzzles us." He offers the theory that "public interest in boxing is largely manufactured" and is not due to any inherent superiority of that pastime as a spectacle. According to him,

A good fight is undeniably exciting, but only one match out of every ten or fifteen is good. The bout between Dempsey and Carpentier was the most thrilling sporting spectacle we have ever seen, but that was an exception. Day in, day out, baseball is far more interesting. Even the best of fights has many dull moments. Often all the pertinent action is crowded into a period of a few seconds. A close ball-game may have situation after situation, but as a rule there is just one crisis in a fight.

We are inclined to believe that public interest in boxing is largely manufactured. It is a signal instance of the effect which literature has upon life. On the whole, the sport page is the best written section of most New York newspapers, and the sport reporter is apt to do a little bit better with a fight than anything else. He can hardly escape bringing the process of selection to his narrative. Almost inevitably the fight reporter becomes a romanticist. The writing-man at the ringside has neither time nor space to approach his chronicle after the manner of Sinclair Lewis strolling down Main Street. More after the manner of May Sinclair, he must deal in great swooping elisions and concentrate upon a moment.

The very setting of the affair compels the style of his story. All around him is darkness, while the bright lights above the ring establish a pin-point in the arena upon which his eye must rest. There will be just two characters in the story, a hero and a villain. And thus simplicity is all but compulsory.

In a measure, it is unfortunate that the boxing reporter accomplishes his task so magnificently. He creates, in many cases, a work of art, but he falsifies life. The story of the fight nine times out of ten is far more enthralling than the fight itself.

The romantic touch gilds even the personality of the fighter. If the sport pages spoke of Luis A. Firpo as a large, serious, studious pharmacist, the hundred thousands would hardly swarm to see him. But instead he is Luis Angel Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas, and well worth the price of admission. Luis is not wild, as we have protested upon many occasions, nor does he come from the pampas of Argentina, but we are powerless against the might of the sporting page. The boxing fan will never bother his head any more as to the question of Firpo's wildness. All that has been settled. The boxing fan has read it in the newspapers.

Much was done for Battling Siki by the romantic tendencies of the sporting press. He was of the cannibals and his pet was a young lion, which accompanied him to dazzling cafés and bit him at the height of the merriment. And then some dunderheaded press agent insisted upon the introduction of realism. He prepared "The Autobiography of Battling Siki," and we still remember with horror that it began, "I was born in Senegal and my people wear trousers and are Christians like yourselves." Why should anybody pay high for a box seat merely to see a Christian like himself?

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From the point of view of the spectator, and naturally we mean this particular spectator, professional baseball is far and away the most interesting of all games played in America. College football, if Harvard, Yale or Princeton happens to be a contender, is next, and then comes horse-racing. Polo is a possible fourth, and boxing we would not rank higher than fifth. Crew races and indoor track-meets don't seem to us to rank at all.

Of course, the fun of playing a game has nothing to do with the fun of watching. Golf, for instance, is fine for the golfer, but except in some such situation as Cruickshank's finish in the open, the spectator is not likely to derive great enjoyment. And, as far as our personal prejudices go, the same may be said about lawn-tennis.

The amiable Mr. Broun's line of reasoning insinuates that the public has willingly allowed itself to be hypnotized by the printed page, especially the sporting sections thereof, but Colonel A. W. Bjornstad, Commandant of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and a promoter of boxing in the Army, is far less complimentary toward the public in his theory of the popularity of "the manly art." He told a reporter for the Minneapolis *Journal* that "most people who go to prize-fights, then go home and play a real rough game of croquet. It would be a thousand times better if they did the boxing themselves. The average man is too lazy to take his own licking." These views are supported, in part, by Professor R. M. Elliott, of the department of psychology in the University of Minnesota. He adds the weight of scholarly research to the deductions made by the Army man from experience by remarking, as quoted in the same paper, "Herd instinct is what sends people to see thrills they wouldn't try themselves. They like to see triumph over dangers they wouldn't risk." But, if the average mortal is afflicted with laziness or with the herd instinct, the malady must be hereditary, for the article in *The Journal* goes on to show how "boxing, punching back and forth with doubled fists and tensed muscles, has been a favorite sport of mankind since there was any mankind at all." Delving into historical studies, we read that—

The first caveman, angry at the occupant of the next cave, unquestionably hit him on the nose. And the other hairy beings just as unquestionably gathered around and grunted "Come on, Bill!" and "at him, Pete!" or whatever the equivalent was in the limited vocabulary of those early days. And the winner without doubt went out looking for another fight, and probably got whipt. And the man who whipt him then sought another fight. And so on, from the first year of mankind to 1923.

Certainly the art of hitting the other man where it hurts has always been with us.

Yet it has changed. Mankind in general sits back and lets the other fellow do the punching. Mankind in general pays the fighter liberally for the privilege of watching him perform.

And still—even in the days of the great Roman empire, when every Roman was a fighter by birth and breeding; even in the days of the Athenians—there were certain

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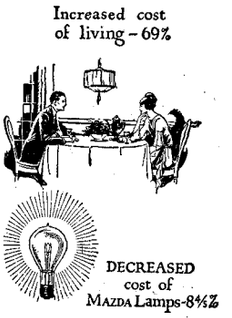

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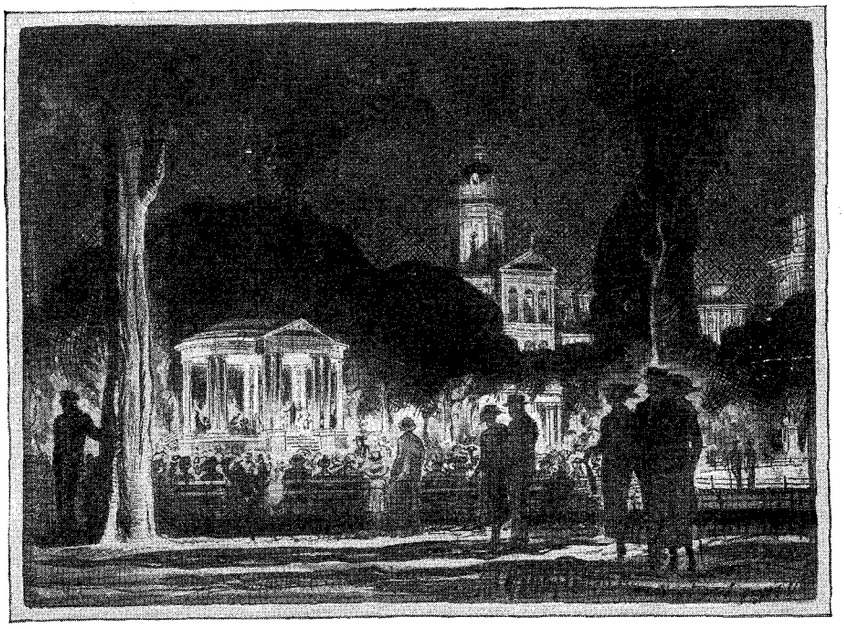

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

men, especially gifted as fighters, who performed in that capacity.

Back in Græco-Roman days, in the brave days of gladiators and Olympic games conducted in honor of the gods of Greece, there were almost as many boxers as there are to-day. They were different. They were mostly huge and overmuscled, if the pictures are evidence. Some of them, the histories say, the emperors caught wild in Nubia and Afghanistan, and trained to kill with their hands. Anything was permissible.

Boxing, then, was entirely brutal, and the strongest brute won. Each man wore the cestus—stripes of hide, soaked to make them brittle, sometimes "loaded" with lead or iron, often knotted tightly. One blow from a massive fist cased in the cestus could kill a man. There were gladiators whose favorite stunt was to smite a charging bull just between the eyes—making a quiet corpse of the bull and not even straining an arm while doing it. That was a headline act on the Coliseum circuit in the days when Nero was learning the violin and playing with matches.

There were many other kinds of gladiators. There was the fighter whose sole equipment was a trident and a net. He would catch a fully armed soldier in the net, and stab him with the trident. And that was always a hit.

But the gentlemen with brass knuckles were the stellar attraction in those days. There was something about a straight-armed punch to the temple which thrilled the audience twice as much as the most adroit bit of broadsword play. In the same way, tho your noble Romans wouldn't have admitted it, Uk was thrilled when Ug knocked Ub for a row of steam-heated caves, in the days of the pterodactyl and the dinosaur.

Well, the years rolled by. Marco Polo, journeying into a fabulous land in the interior of Asia, brought back wonderful tales of Prester John and Genghis Khan. Nothing interested Marco Polo or his readers more than tales of the followers of Genghis, who were giants, standing seven and eight and nine feet tall, and who fought with their hands rather than with swords. Prester John had them in attendance at his court at all times, Marco Polo reported.

And it was a poor robber baron, in the Dark Ages, who couldn't muster a wrestler or a slugger on his pay-roll.

Perhaps beginning to feel limitations of space, the chronicler of ring history at this point leaps jauntily over four or five centuries, omitting all reference to the far-famed Elizabethan Age (thereby eliminating the possibility of having to prove or disprove that Shakespeare ever was a boxer), and brings us at last to the eighteenth century, for:

It was in 1719 that Hogarth, painting his famous sketches of English life and manners, sought out a large glowering person named Figg and painted him, hands thrust forward, muscles knotted, face contorted, as the foremost of England's fistic gladiators. Your England of bully beef and plum pudding gloried in these men. The dandies of Beau Brummell's time spent thousands of pounds backing their favorite slugger.

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And if the slugger, after two or three hours of bare-knuckled murder, was a wreck to behold—well, that didn't matter very much.

For in those days a prize-fighter was exactly that. He got a belt, made usually in gaudy colors, set sometimes with imitation brilliants. And he got perhaps two or three pounds—$10 or $15, say—for his exertion.

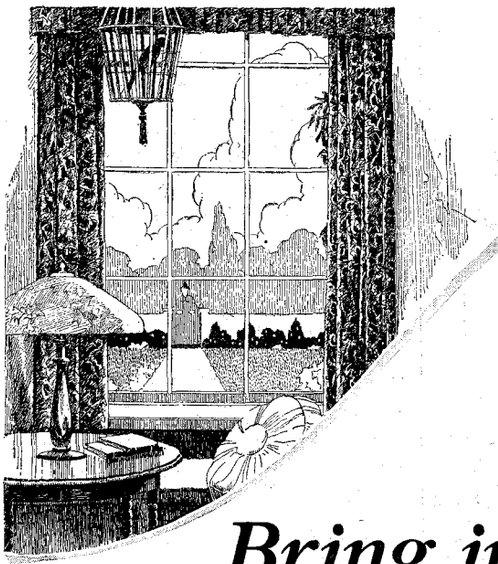
Nevertheless, there was money in it for a man like Figg, who bet his money on himself. He demanded certain rules, and there developed what the record books call the London prize-ring rules. These were developed still further in the reign of Broughton, for many years undisputed champion of England after Figg had passed into the background. Regular contests were conducted. There were prizes of money, and there were championship emblems. And an odd thing to recall, in these sporting days, is that in the eighteenth century a fighter held a championship belt only on condition that he meet all comers, on penalty of surrendering the belt if he declined the trial or was beaten by an adversary.

They stood toe and toe and slugged, these giants, until one or the other dropt. It was mostly a pastime for large men. A small man couldn't stand the pace, and the sporting men of the day were quite frank in asserting that they wanted more punishment than small men could give one another. The fights were often conducted in the open. There is a story of one of the newer gladiators who fought a champion for two hours, in the pouring rain, shivering and catching a cold—but winning his fight in the end.

"The ring shall be made on turf, and shall be four-and-twenty feet square, formed of eight stakes and ropes," the rules provided. "In the center of the ring a mark shall be formed, to be termed a scratch. Each man shall be attended to the ring by two seconds and a bottleholder. . . . Each man shall be provided with a handkerchief of a color suitable to his own fancy, and the seconds shall entwine these handkerchiefs at the upper end of one of the center stakes. These handkerchiefs shall be called 'colors,' and the winner of the battle at its conclusion shall be entitled to their possession as the trophy of victory. . . . The spikes in the fighting boots shall be confined to three in number, which shall not exceed three-eighths of an inch from the sole of the boot, and shall not be less than one-eighth of an inch broad at the point. . . . The seconds shall not interfere, advise or direct the adversary of their principal, and shall refrain from all offensive and irritating expressions, in all ways conducting themselves with order and decorum. . . . It shall be a fair stand-up fight, and if either man shall wilfully throw himself down on the ground without receiving a blow, whether blows shall have been previously exchanged or not, he shall be deemed to have lost the battle."

Rounds lasted until one man was down—"down" being considered as having one hand and one knee or both knees on the ground. A man in such condition was given 30 seconds in which to return to his feet and the battle. If he did not do so, he was knocked out. The rules specifically forbade butting with the head, "gouging or tearing the flesh with the finger-nails, and biting," kicking or deliberately falling on an opponent. It was permitted to wrestle and clinch at will, however.

Because local magistrates often objected



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to having these battles conducted within their bailiwicks—as witness the case of the famous battle between Sullivan and Kilrain outside of New Orleans, the regulations prescribed that:

In the event of magisterial or other interference, or in case of darkness coming on, the referee shall have the power to name the time and place for the next meeting, if possible on the same day.

The rules ended with a provision that the "use of hard substances, such as stone or sticks or of resin in the hand during the battle shall be deemed foul," and that the same ruling would apply to "holding a man by the neck against the stakes or upon or against the ropes."

Those members of a community who rail against the brutality of boxing probably would have passed away with fright if they had ever beheld a typical ring battle a few decades ago, for tho pugilists "used gloves, a little, even in those days,"

Your true English sporting man, with Jem Mace and Peter Maher and such like kings of the bare hand, called the glove fights "room struggles," and would not go to see them if he could help it. And it continued that way for a long time. Down, in fact, to 1860, when the British champion, Tom Sayers, fought the young American, John C. Heenan, with bare knuckles.

All this time, the "belts" and "colors" had gone on changing hands, back and forth. That custom, tho probably your fighter did not know it, dated back for many hundreds of years. It is known to have been the custom as far back as the siege of Troy, at least. Homer, in describing the games at the funeral of Patroclus, mentions a belt in this connection. Colors were given to the winning gladiators then, as under the London prize-ring rules.

Minneapolis saw a share of the old-time fights, waged under cover and in violation of the law. There was the time that Governor William Merriam, himself an ardent prize-fight follower, but above all else the chief executive and law enforcement official of his State, sent two companies of national guardsmen to prevent the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight in St. Paul in the '90s. And the fight was never fought. There was the time that Fitzsimmons broke his arm, fighting with some challenger whose name is long since forgotten in a Minneapolis skating-rink. There are other such stories, retold from time to time by older men who remember boxing when "it was different."

It was for a long time absolutely against the law to have boxing matches in Minnesota. It was so in other States—notably in that fabled one, where a company of militia came to stop a fight and the managers said: "We've already ordered the fight moved to another State, but we're going to have a little boxing exhibition, and we wish you would stay and see it," placed the verdant guardsmen in ringside seats—and ran off the fight as per schedule, while the guardsmen looked on and knew nothing about it!

Well, things went along. They had plenty of barehanded fights in America too. But they were rather small, not very profitable affairs. Until the advent of John L. Sullivan, who undoubtedly was

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the most famous character the prize-ring has produced.

William A. Brady had James Corbett under his wing about that time. And James Corbett was the man of whom the fans spoke derisively as "Gentleman Jim"—a soft-handed bank clerk, they said, with too much manners and not enough muscle. But Brady and Corbett so manipulated the thing that Corbett and Sullivan came together. And Corbett won.

That fight was fought under Marquis of Queensbury rules—new rules, entirely different from the old London prize-ring rules of bare fists and wrestling, slugging, hitting. Sullivan had won all his contests under the old rules. But the public believed that Sullivan could literally slaughter any fighter in the world.

This was, so far as is known, the first "big fight"—the first prize-fight with a large amount of money involved for the winner, and the first to attract nation-wide attention. Nothing did more to bring it to the public's notice than Mr. Brady's tour, with Corbett meeting "all comers." That was the first "all comers" tour, also—and Connie McVey, a huge mountain who could "be knocked out smoother than any other man who ever lived," toured the country one week ahead of Corbett, getting himself matched and knocked out at each stop.

Corbett was responsible for many new things. For instance, bound from New York to New Orleans, to go into training for his fight, he insisted on a special train and baggage car, and stopt at points along the road to train with cross-country runs. At New Orleans the public was mad. Wagers of five to one were made against Corbett repeatedly. And Corbett won!

It was great for Corbett and great for Brady and great for the new style of pugilism. Corbett went out on the road as "James J. Corbett, Champion of the World, starring in 'Gentleman Jack'!" a play written specially for him. He wasn't a good actor. But the public will remember other champions, also not particularly good actors, who have since made tours as successful. Clothes, cigars, stores were named for him. A glass factory put out a paperweight made from a cast of Corbett's right hand as "The Hand that Knocked Sullivan Out!"—and paid $1,000 for the privilege. William McKinley, later President, then Governor of Ohio, received Corbett at the State-house, and they talked together for more than an hour.

Brady estimates that during the year following Corbett's victory he and Corbett "cleaned up" $300,000.

In the light of the most recent developments in the boxing game and the box-office thereof, it is easy to believe the writer's statement that "money came in more easily after Corbett," and that "there has been more money in it right along," altho,

There are fighters like Billy Miske, of St. Paul, who say, "There's no money in the prize ring. For one that makes it, a hundred lose it."

But as long as the public reads that Jack Kearns will not let Dempsey meet Gibbons at Shelby unless "the last $100,000 is paid"—Dempsey's bank account having already been swelled by $200,000—the public will not believe that it is a thankless vocation. No one has forgotten what Carpentier and Dempsey were paid for their fight.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

MAN'S ATHLETIC CROWN IN DANGER

MASCULINE holders of championships in athletics, look to your laurels! Sundry members of the so-called weaker sex, having obtained the vote and many other things upon which they had set their dear, fluttering little hearts, are now out for far bigger game. Frankly, they are making what may be called herculean efforts to overcome the vaunted superiority of their brothers in games requiring physical skill and prowess. Not content with competing among themselves and hanging up new records for their own sex, many women are actually trying to lower the marks made in various branches of sport by men. What is more ominous, from the masculine viewpoint, these women are coming perilously near to achieving this latest desire. In the magazine *Ambition* (Scranton, Pa.) Ethelda Bleibtrey, former amateur woman swimming champion of the world, reminds us that "for the first time in history a woman athlete, in competition with a man, has broken a world's athletic record." The heroine of this feat is Sybil Bauer, an eighteen-year-old student at Northwestern University, and member of the Illinois Athletic Club, who, we are told, recently swam the 440 yards backstroke in 24¾ seconds, thereby smashing the world's record for that event, which had been held by her own teammate, Harold Krueger.

The generally accepted supposition is that the very structure of the female body should preclude too violent exercise. For instance, two writers in a recent issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia), as quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 16, gravely asserted that Olympic games, even when restricted to and modified for women, were too strenuous for that sex. Both these authorities took it as a foregone conclusion that under no circumstances should women venture to compete actually against men in the more rugged masculine games. Yet along comes Miss Bleibtrey, blithely declaring:

Hundreds of women are crowding to the front in sports, creeping closer year by year to the championship laurels that until now have been worn exclusively by men in all lines of athletics. I predict that Miss Bauer's swimming record definitely marks the beginning of an era when the world's sport crowns will fall, one by one, before the conquests of the "weaker sex," and that eventually women will wear as many of these prizes as men.

The tremendous advance of women in athletics during the past twenty years, and especially in the past five years, has been a thrilling drama to me.

To give specific data on the progress of women toward the ultimate capture of some masculine crowns in athletics, she goes on:

When I first began to swim, a mark of one minute and seventeen seconds was a

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splendid one for women swimmers competing in the 100-yard event. They have gradually cut down that mark until they are approaching a time of one minute, and soon they will be down to the time of 56 seconds, the record set by men. Other backstroke marks, besides that for the 440 yards, will be among the first to fall.

In golf, women are slowly but surely driving to the front. Just how near they are to the excellence of men in this vastly popular game may be ascertained from the fact that the longest drive by a man is 341 yards, the record set by Abe Mitchell, the British golfer. Yet Glenna Collett, an 18-year-old girl champion, who has not yet reached her full powers, has actually driven a golf ball 313 yards!

In tennis, one of the first games women took up, man's supremacy is being threatened. I am quite sure that Molla Mallory or Suzanne Lenglen could defeat all but two or three of our best men players. Mademoiselle Lenglen's drives, according to Vincent Richards, the young tennis marvel who has played against her, are as hot and as difficult to handle as any man's. Experts predict that Miss Helen Wills, 15-year-old star, will eclipse both Mrs. Mallory and Mademoiselle Lenglen.

Women are steadily gaining on men in basketball, offsetting man's natural superior weight by their greater natural agility and team-work. Even in baseball the Kansas City Bloomer Girls' team recently played one of the best semi-professional men's teams of New Jersey and emerged victorious.

And women are now throwing themselves into a supposedly exclusive sport for men. The football team of the George Peabody Teachers College of Nashville, Tennessee, attracted considerable attention last season.

The first real track meet for women was held last summer in New York. Yet the marks set compare favorably with those of young men of the same age and development. School-girls can now run the 100-yard dash in 12 seconds or better, as compared with $10^1/_5$ seconds for boys of the same age.

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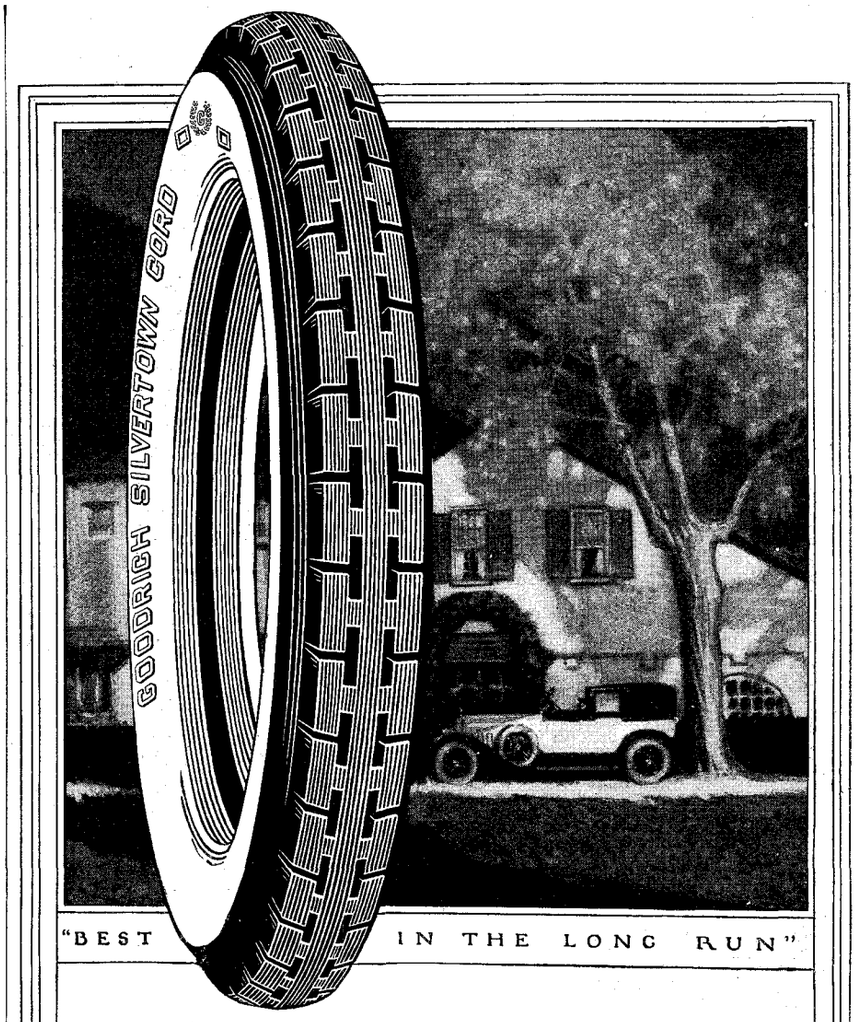

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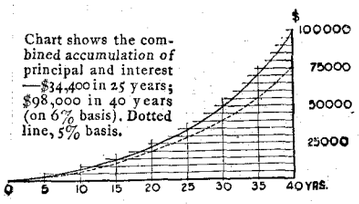
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POSSIBLE DANGERS IN FOUNDATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS

ONE of the most characteristic developments of recent years is the devotion of great aggregations of capital to the work of education, philanthropy or propaganda, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which goes on to discuss possible dangers involved in the existence of these huge funds. There are, roughly speaking, two kinds of endowment funds, first those devoted to movements toward human betterment and the support of churches, colleges, hospitals and various kinds of institutions. In recent years, this kind of foundation has developed a new type, that of the huge incorporated "foundation." A quite different variety of fund has appeared in "the collection of immense sums for the alleviation of temporary difficulty or distress in various parts of the world." While at bottom the instinct that prompts these movements is sound and beyond criticism, *The Journal of Commerce* thinks "it is well to look beyond the immediate present and face the inevitable abuses and dangers to society if these same funds and endowments are not managed with the greatest care from the standpoint not only of financial honesty but also from that of the social interests involved." It goes on:

The first-mentioned type of stored-up wealth, the ordinary endowment of church, college or hospital, has often grown to dangerous proportions, and past history has many instances of the dangers from this source. The old Statute of Mortmain, issued by King Edward I of England in the year 1279, and confiscatory measures which were among the earliest actions of the National Assembly of France at the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789, are two outstanding instances of great abuses met by legal action. In both cases the amount of property in the hands of the Church had become about one-third of the landed value of the kingdoms. Edward strictly regulated while the French Revolution ended these endowments.

Up to the present time our respective States in the Union have generally held a restrictive hand over landed endowments, and there would seem to be little present danger to public interests from these sources. The earliest funds created for special charitable or educational use, such as the Girard, Peabody, Slater and Jeanes funds, or those others administered for like purposes and in like manner, have caused little just criticism, and their work has been of a most beneficial character. Also there is little present criticism of a just type that can be leveled against the large majority of the other more recent and even larger funds which have so aroused the cupidity or the envy of the politician and demagog.

In the third place, the huge sums raised annually to alleviate the temporary suffering caused by the backwash of the war in so many parts of the world should lose their usefulness in a few years' time, and then promptly pass out of existence. It would seem the part of wisdom for them meanwhile to issue regularly, at stated intervals, a complete balance sheet of revenue and expenditures, showing especially the amount of their overhead charges and the purposes for which every cent of the expenditure has been devoted.

The greatest danger of all from endowments comes upon the two bases of size and propaganda. The mere fact of the enormous power placed in the hands of a few trustees and the possibilities of good or evil inhering in their right administration of the trust should cause the public to keep a jealous, tho fair, eye upon their administration. Especially dangerous are the funds for propaganda purposes, backed even by men of the highest character and integrity. A rigid adherence to the furthering of any definite type of thought or policy, without the necessary flexibility to meet changing times and conditions, may easily become a public menace, no matter how beneficial at the time the fund was instituted. One thing is certain, only the strictest efficiency and publicity in the handling of these large assets of capital or land will meet the just and jealous criticism of an awakened public opinion.

THE GREATEST SUFFERER FROM BUSINESS DEPRESSION

THERE is consolation for the wage-earner and the salaried man in Mr. David Friday's recent analysis of income-tax statistics for 1920 and 1921, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce* cheerfully. Mr. Friday, it seems, has discovered "that most of the burden of the depression was carried by 'business and speculation,' while the wage-earner, the salaried classes, and even the man who 'lives on his income' suffered relatively little." To this view *The Journal of Commerce* thinks "general adherence can be given," remarking:

He finds, for instance, by a study of the sources of incomes, as shown in the income-tax returns for 1920 and 1921, that the total reduction in salaries and wages between the two years was less than 10 per cent., while the reduction under the heading "business" amounted to over 25 per cent., and under "profits from the sale of real estate stocks and bonds" to 50 per cent. Taken roughly, these findings are in accordance with what appeared at the time of the depression to be the case. While bankruptcies were common and business losses severe where bankruptcy was avoided, the population as a whole showed few signs of poverty, let alone suffering. In this regard the 1920–1921 depression, altho much more serious than the depression of 1907, so far as the business community was concerned, was far less hard on the general public. The income-tax returns do not cover the lower wage-earners, but in spite of the reports of widespread unemployment during that period it seems probable that the earnings of these groups were not much, if any, more seriously reduced than those of the more highly paid workers and salaried classes.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 11.—The French Senate ratifies the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty and the Four-Power Pacific pact with only three dissenting votes. The Chamber of Deputies has already ratified both agreements.

July 12.—Prime Minister Baldwin states before Parliament that the British Government is determined that Germany must pay reparations to the fullest extent of her capacity, but that he is convinced that the continued occupation of the Ruhr "is fraught with grave peril."

The French Chamber of Deputies votes a loan of 300,000,000 francs to Jugo-Slavia.

The Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne breaks off when Ismet Pasha, Turkish delegate, insists that all Allied war vessels must leave the Dardanelles.

After having voted for government sale of all liquors for beverage purposes, the Manitoba electorate defeats the proposed sale of beer and light wine with meals in licensed hotels.

July 13.—A heat wave strikes France, Belgium, Italy, and England, and in Paris more than 200 prostrations are reported.

French troops raid Barmen, outside the occupied area, as a punitive measure for the kidnaping of two French soldiers, and take as hostages the Burgomaster, Chief of Police, and several minor officials.

By a vote of 257 to 10 the House of Commons passes Lady Astor's bill forbidding the sale of intoxicants to boys and girls under eighteen years of age.

July 14.—The Academy of International Law, financed by the Carnegie Foundation, is formally opened in the Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague. The number of student applicants is reported to be more than the number of places available.

July 15.—Premier Poincaré states that Germany speculated on the divergence of views among the Allies, and that France, with the cooperation of Belgium, was forced to occupy the Ruhr in order to exact reparations from Germany.

The Allied delegates at the Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne invite the Turkish delegation to resume discussions.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in Premier Mussolini by a majority of 303 to 140.

July 16.—By a vote of 368 to 121 the House of Commons defeats a resolution in favor of the adoption of Socialism in Great Britain. The resolution was officially offered by the Labor Opposition.

Mayor Fernandez of Manila resigns as a protest against Governor-General Leonard Wood's action in reinstating Ray Conley, Secret Service officer, recently cleared in an investigation of charges of bribery.

July 17.—The Philippine Cabinet and Council of State follow Mayor Fernandez of Manila in handing in their resignations to Governor-General Leonard Wood.

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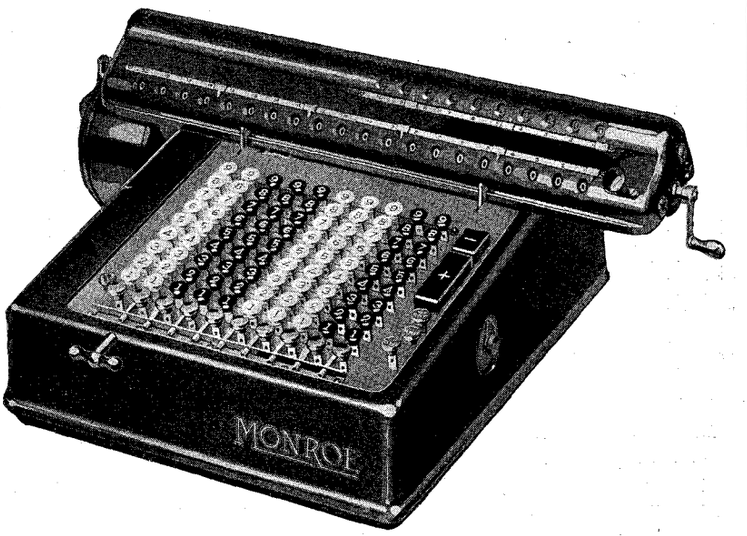

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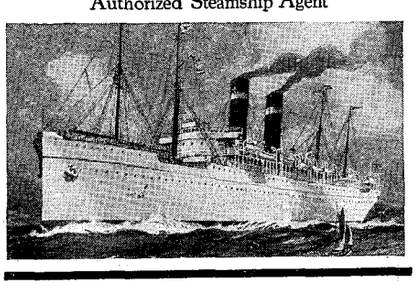

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

DOMESTIC

July 11.—Twenty-seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World are convicted in Los Angeles Superior Court of criminal syndicalism.

Eleven deaths by lightning and twelve from the heat are reported for the country at large.

July 12.—The temporary injunction granted to the Federal Government October 5, 1922, enjoining the railway shop crafts employees from interfering in the operation of the railroads is made permanent by Judge James H. Wilkerson of the United States District Court at Chicago.

Thirty-one cities out of sixty-five leading industrial centers of the country show increase of employment in fourteen basic industries, while thirty-three show decreased employment, according to the report of the United States Employment Service for June, which states that the declines are slight and in some cases seasonal.

July 13.—Fred Lundin, a noted Chicago political figure, and fifteen co-defendants are acquitted of conspiracy to defraud the Chicago schools of nearly $1,000,000.

July 15.—President Harding and his party arrive at Fairbanks, Alaska, within 150 miles of the Arctic circle.

In a letter just made public, addrest to Senator Edwin F. Ladd, of North Dakota, and Senator William H. King, of Utah, just before they sailed for Moscow, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, says that the Russian Soviet régime has "rendered it impossible for the American Federation of Labor to maintain a friendly policy."

July 16.—Magnus Johnson, a farmer of Kimball, Minnesota, is elected United States Senator from that State, in succession to the late Knute Nelson, defeating Governor Preus.

July 17.—Charges that Governor Len Small of Illinois was acquitted by a corrupted jury are wiped from the slate when a jury at Waukegan, Illinois, acquits three men charged with bribing a juror which heard the evidence in the Governor's trial for alleged corruption.

Attorney-General Daugherty files a petition in the Federal District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, demanding the separation of the International Harvester Company into at least three distinct corporations, with separate owners, stockholders, and officials.

Repairing Neatly Done.—IRATE CUSTOMER—"I bought a car of you several weeks ago, and you said if anything went wrong you'd supply the broken parts."

DEALER—"Yes."

IRATE CUSTOMER—"I'd like to get a nose, a shoulder-blade and a big toe."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The "Art" of Golf.—"I hear, Si, that while ye were in the city ye took up this here golf. How'd ye like it?"

"Wall, tol'able. It's a leetle harder than hoein' corn an' a leetle easier than diggin' potatoes."—*Farm and Home.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

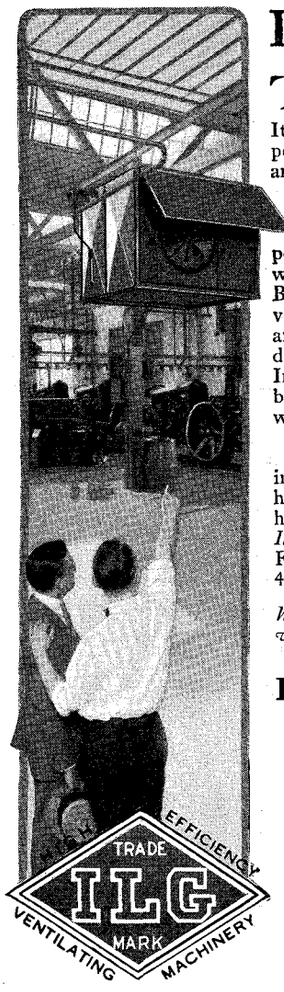
To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. J. B.," Agricultural College, Miss.—(1) The term "the gentleman in velvet" or "in black velvet" is the *mole*. This little creature was so named by the Jacobites on the assumption that the death of William III was caused by his horse's stumbling over a mole-hill in 1702. (2) The burning of Joan of Arc is a well-established historic fact. An impostor, claiming to be Joan escaped from the flames, appeared some time after her death, but was proved to be a fraud. (3) The phrase "get into a scrape" can be traced back as far as 1709. Richard Steele used it in "The Tatler" and it is said to have originated from the notion of having been *scraped* in going through a narrow passageway, but this is pure conjecture. *Scrape* in dialectical English designates a trap and is much older, and to this day the word is used for a lure for birds in cold weather. According to Lowsley's "Glossary of Berkshire Words and Phrases," *scrapes* are of two kinds: the first is an old door supported by a stick under which corn is placed, and the stick being pulled by a long string the door falls on the birds. The second is made by placing corn where snow has been swept away, and birds, when congregated, are shot in numbers, being enfiladed along the *scrape*." Worlidge in his Dictionary, edited in 1681, describes a *scrape* as "a place baited with chaff or corn to entice birds." *To get into a scrape* is to get into an awkward, embarrassing, or troublesome predicament. (4) There is no recognized pronoun of common gender for the third person, singular, in English. *Thon*, a contracted form of "that one," has been suggested but has made little headway in the language.

"T. J. B.," A. & M. College, Miss.—(1) The principal battles fought in the valley of Esdraelon were: (a) Between the Israelites and the Canaanites (c. 1296 B. C.); (b) Between the Israelites and the Philistines (c. 1056 B. C.); (c) Between Ahab of Israel and Ben-hadab II of Syria (901 B. C.); (d) Between Josiah of Judah and Necho II of Egypt (623 B. C.). As the valley was the great highroad between Egypt and Syria, armies have marched through it on occasions too numerous to mention. (2) Genghis Kahn spared Herat, because it opened its gates to him. But in the general massacre perpetrated by the Moguls after his death, in 1232, only forty persons are said to have survived out of a population of probably nearly a million. (3) Women probably first appeared on the stage on the rise of the national drama in Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century. They first appeared on the stage in England in the reign of Charles II (1666). (4) George F. Chambers's "Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy" says (vol. ii, p. 299): "It is to Newton that we owe the proof that sunlight, apparently so simple, is really complex, and compounded of many different colours, or as he put it, 'is a heterogeneous mixture of differently refrangible rays'. . . . This (band of Light) Newton called the *Solar Spectrum*." This seems to show conclusively that Newton was the discoverer of the Solar Spectrum, a century and a half before the date which you cite for Kirchhof's discovery. Kirchhof's name is best known for researches which led to the development of spectrum analysis as a complete system in 1859-1860. (5) The wars between Rome and Carthage were called "Punic" from the Latin word "Punicus," a "Carthaginian." (6) As the *Rubicon* formed the northern boundary of Italy, its crossing by Cæsar with an armed force was equivalent to a declaration of war against the Republic, and was, in fact, the commencement of the civil war, which led to the dictatorship of Cæsar and ultimately to the establishment of the Roman Empire. (7) The *Wars of the Roses* were named after the badges chosen by the opposing forces—the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster. See Shakespeare's "King Henry VI," Part I, act ii, scene 4.

"S. B. F.," Hobson, Mont.—The name *Conan* in Sir Arthur *Conan* Doyle is pronounced *co·nan*—*o* as in *go*, *a* as in *final*.



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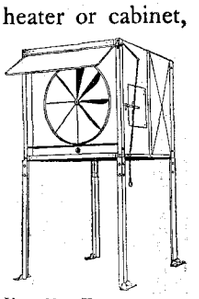

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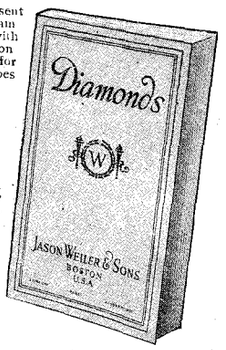

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STOCKBROKER—"Worse than that—98 and fifteen-sixteenths."—*London Opinion.*

Not a Shelby Echo.—FIRST PUGILIST—"Call yourself a champeen? I'd knock your block off for two cents."

SECOND PUGILIST—"Yeah. That would look like a big purse to you."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

To Drown Her Out.—"Is your daughter going to practise on the piano this afternoon?"

"Yes."

"Well then, will you please loan me your lawn, mower? I have to do the lawn some time, anyway."—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

A Large Order.—CUSTOMER—"Do you make life-size enlargements from photographs?"

PHOTOGRAPHER—"Yes, sir; that's one of our very special lines."

CUSTOMER—"Well, do one of this for me. It's a snap I took of a whale."—*Bulletin (Sydney).*

Strictly Business.—A speaker at a minister's meeting in Boston told the story of a negro clergyman who so pestered his bishop with appeals for help that it became necessary to tell him that he must not send any more appeals. His next communication was as follows:

"This is not an appeal. It is a report. I have no pants."—*Houston.*

A Slam at Dad.—The daughter of a certain strict-principled old deacon had attended a dance the previous night, much against her father's wishes. When she appeared for breakfast the next morning, he greeted her with the words:

"Good morning, daughter of Satan."

To which the maiden respectfully replied:

"Good morning, father."—*Cornell Widow.*

It Never Happened.—A married couple had engaged a cook. She was as pretty as a picture, but her cooking was terrible, and one morning the bacon was burned to such a crisp as to be wholly inedible.

"Dear," said the wife to her husband, "I'm afraid the cook has burned the bacon. You'll have to be satisfied with a kiss for breakfast this morning."

"All right," responded the husband gruffly. "Call her in."—*American Legion Weekly.*

It Pays to Be Polite.—After accompanying a lady customer through various departments of the store, the proprietor escorted her to the door.

"I am sure you have been most kind," she murmured, thanking him. "Were you afraid I couldn't find my way out alone?"

"Well, it wasn't that exactly, madam," replied he politely. "You see, we've missed so many things lately that we've got to be careful."—*The Blue Hen Weekly (U. S. S. Delaware).*

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